



LAWS OF MARYLAND.

PASSED NOVEMBER SESSION, 1861.

An ACT relative to the administration of justice in this State, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

(Concluded from our last).

AND BE IT ENACTED, That the clerks of the respective county courts shall, under the penalty of fifty dollars for every omission or neglect in the month of November yearly, during the continuance of this act, make out and transcribe two fair copies of the levy list allowed by the justices of the respective levy courts against the said counties, containing the several charges and sums levied and assessed on their respective counties, one copy whereof shall be transmitted to the clerk of the senate, and the other copy thereof to the clerk of the house of delegates, for the information of the general assembly.

And be it enacted, That each associate justice, appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, shall receive, as a compensation for his services, the sum of four dollars for every day he shall attend the duty of his office, and the said allowance shall be assessed in the assessment of his county.

And, whereas by divers acts of assembly the justices of the county courts are authorized and enjoined to do sundry matters and things at the county courts to be held in certain months in the said acts mentioned, and in many instances there is an alteration of the time of holding the said county courts by this act, **Be it enacted**, That in all cases where the courts are by this act directed to be held in different months from those mentioned in the said acts of assembly, or any of them, it shall be lawful for the justices of the county courts, to be commissioned in virtue of this act, to do and perform all such matters and things at such time in each year as they shall think convenient, either at their court in course, or at an adjourned court.

And, whereas the office and duties of justice of the peace are considerably increased in the several counties of this State, and it is reasonable that every person who dedicates his time or labor to the public should receive a reasonable and adequate compensation for his services, **Be it enacted**, That it shall and may be lawful for the several justices of the peace, and associate justices in the several counties of this State, to ask and receive the fees allowed and limited by this act for services expressed in the following table, and such fees shall be taxed and paid by the party against whom judgment shall be rendered, to wit: For issuing a warrant for debt, twelve and an half cents; for each summons, including all the witnesses applied for at the same time, twelve and an half cents; *venire* to summon freeholders twenty cents; *capias ad satisfaciendum*, twelve and an half cents; *per fieri facias*, twelve and an half cents; *fiere facias* twelve and an half cents; recognizance for defendant's appearance, twelve and an half cents; every superedeas, each justice twelve and an half cents; every oath or affidavit, six cents; probat of account, six cents; every judgment rendered, twelve and an half cents; commitment, twelve and an half cents; release, twelve and an half cents; warrant of attachment, twenty five

cents; attendance on valuation of orphans estates, per day two dollars; return thereon, seventy-five cents; *venire* to summon a jury in a forcible entry and detainer, seventy-five cents; taking inquisition and return thereon, four dollars; warrants of restitution, seventy-five cents; taking acknowledgment of any deed, each justice twenty-five cents, including all the persons acknowledging at the same time; taking any other acknowledgment, twelve and an half cents; taking appeal bond, twenty-five cents; taking a bail piece to the general or county courts, twenty-five cents; a pass, twenty five cents; certificates of strays, thirty seven and an half cents; taking inspectors bonds, each justice twenty five cents; probat of county clerk's bond, each justice twenty five cents.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of all and every justice of the peace to write and prepare all probats, affidavits, superedeas, & other instruments to be executed by them in virtue of this law, when required, except in cases of acknowledgment of deeds.

And be it enacted, That every justice of the peace, or associate justice, before he acts as such, shall take an oath, that he will not, directly or indirectly, receive any greater fee or reward for any thing in his office as justice of the peace than what is allowed by this act; and if any associate justice, or justice of the peace by colour of his office, shall receive any fee or reward for any service not specified in this act, or if any associate justice or justice of the peace, shall receive any greater fee or reward for any service mentioned in this act than is hereby allowed, he shall forfeit one hundred dollars for every such offence, but such justice shall not be liable to prosecution after twelve months from the time of the offence committed.

And be it enacted, That all causes, pleas, process and proceedings, relative to any cause, civil or criminal, which shall be returnable to, or depending before, the several county courts of this State, when this act shall commence, shall be returned to the several county courts constituted by this act, at the times herein before appointed for the holding of each court, and shall be heard, tried and determined therein, in the same manner as if no change had been made in the said courts; and all writs issuing out of any of the said county courts shall be tested in the name of the chief justice, and in case of his death, resignation or disqualification, before a new appointment, in the name of the associate justice first named in the commission, and all writs shall be returnable on the days appointed by this act.

And be it enacted, That all commitments & recognizances for all felonies, crimes, offences, or misdemeanors, committed in the several counties, and triable by law in the county courts, shall be returned to the justices appointed in virtue of this act, by the justice making such commitment or taking such recognizance, on the first day of holding the county court of their county; and all sheriffs, clerks, and all other civil officers, shall execute and perform the same offices and duties, under the same penalties as they are now obliged by law to perform and execute them in the county courts as now established.

And, whereas the great convenience of trials of facts in the several counties of this State would be considerably in-

creased by farther abridging the original jurisdiction of the general court; therefore, **Be it enacted**, That from and after the first day of March next, no action of trespass for injury done to the person or personal property of the plaintiff, replevin, debt, covenant, account or on the case, shall be brought in the general court, unless the real debt or thing in demand, or damages assessed exceeds the sum or value of four hundred dollars current money, and if any such action shall be thereafter brought in the general court, and it shall appear to the court that the real debt or thing in demand, or damages assessed, doth not amount to the sum or value of four hundred dollars current money, the plaintiff shall be nonsuit, and pay costs to the defendant.

And be it enacted, That the second section of an act, entitled, An act concerning jurisdiction, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That from and after the said first day of March next, no suit or action, which may thereafter be commenced or brought in any county court, shall, before judgment, be removed by or on behalf of the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such suit or action, to the general court, unless the plaintiff or plaintiffs could, after the said first day of March next, have originally commenced such suit in the general court, on penalty of such plaintiff or plaintiffs suffering a nonsuit, and paying costs to the defendant; and any defendant or defendants shall have it in his, her or their power, at any time before issue joined, to remove in the manner heretofore provided by law, such cause or suit from the county court to the general court, in which the real debt or thing in demand, or damages claimed, exceeds the sum of two hundred dollars current money, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That no action of ejectment, waste, partition, dower, trespass *quare clausum fregit*, trover, or replevin, brought or to be brought in any court of law in this State, shall abate by the death of either of the parties to such action, but upon the death of either of the parties, the action shall be continued, and the heir, devisee, executor or administrator, of the deceased party, as the case may require, or other person interested on the part of such action, and in case the heir, devisee, executor, administrator, or other proper persons to prosecute or defend such action, as the case may be, do not appear to such action at the term at which the death is suggested, the surviving party, whether plaintiff or defendant, may proceed to make proper parties to such action, according to the provisions of the act, entitled, an act to alter and amend the law in certain cases.

And be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, the judges of the general court for the western and eastern shores respectively, shall not be capable to take cognizance of, or hold any jurisdiction over, any treasons, misprisions of treason, murders, felonies or insurrections, but all treasons, misprisions of treason, murders, felonies and insurrections, shall hereafter be heard and determined by the justices of the county courts of the county, and the justices of the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for Baltimore county, wherein the said treasons, misprisions of treason,

murder, felonies and insurrections, shall be committed and not elsewhere; provided nevertheless, that on the application of any party indicted for any treason, misprision of treason, murder, felony or insurrections, in the county court, to the general court, or in vacation to one of the judges thereof, on a suggestion, in writing, that a fair & impartial trial cannot be had in the court where any such prosecution may be depending, it shall be lawful for the said general court, or judge, to direct the clerk of their court, on their respective shore, to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* to the justices of the county court, or court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for Baltimore county, wherein such person may be indicted, for bringing up of such person, and for the removal of the prosecution depending against such person, and on the transmission thereof, and on the appearance of such person, the said judges of the general court shall thereupon take cognizance thereof, and proceed to hear and determine the same, and pass sentence and judgment therein according to law; and in like manner, on any application made to the judges of the general court, on the part of the State, on a suggestion in writing, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county court, or court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for Baltimore county, where the prosecution mentioned in such suggestion, shall be depending, it shall be lawful for the said judges to direct as aforesaid a writ of *habeas corpus* to the justices of the said county court for bringing up such person; and for the removal of such prosecution, and on the transmission thereof, and the appearance of the person prosecuted, the judges of the general court shall take cognizance thereof, and proceed to hear and determine the same, and pass sentence and judgment therein according to law.

And be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any sheriff of any county on the western or eastern shore respectively, to summon any person as a grand juror to the general court; and said sheriffs respectively shall hereafter summon four persons qualified according to law as petit jurors only to the general court, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

And, whereas the constitution and form of government hath not prescribed the number of judges of which the court of appeals shall be constituted, and the same ought hereafter to be fixed by law; therefore, **Be it enacted**, That in case of the death, resignation, disqualification or removal, of any of the judges of the court of appeals, the vacancy occasioned thereby shall not be filled up, and the said court of appeals shall thereafter consist of three persons, qualified according to the constitution and form of government, & they, or any two of them, shall have power to hear and determine all cases of errors and appeals, as fully, and in the same manner, as errors and appeals have heretofore been heard and determined.

And be it enacted, That when and after the said court of appeals shall consist of three judges, as herein before provided, in case of the death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of the State, of any of said judges, the governor and council shall proceed forthwith to appoint a fit and proper person, qualified according to the con-

stitution, to fill up such vacancy, so that the said court may always thereafter be composed of three judges.

And be it enacted, That the judges of the court of appeals, or any three of them, until the number thereof shall decrease to three, as herein before provided, shall have power to hear and determine all cases of errors and appeals in the same manner, and as fully, as errors and appeals have been heretofore heard and determined.

And be it enacted, That from and after the twentieth day of January next, all process to be issued from the several county courts of this state shall be tested in the name of the chief justice of the district in which the same shall issue, until the chief justice to be appointed in virtue of this act shall have qualified under their respective commissions.

And be it enacted, That an act of assembly, passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety-six, entitled, An act for the better administration of justice in the several counties of this state, and the several supplements hereto, and also the fourth section of an act passed at November session, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, An act for the better administration of justice in the several counties of this state, be and the same are hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That this act shall commence upon the twentieth day of January next, and continue and be in force until the first day of January eighteen hundred and five.

BALTIMORE, January 20.

We learn from Delaware that on the 14th inst. col. David Hall was, in the presence of both houses, declared by the speaker of the senate, to be duly elected governor of that state, by a majority of 18 votes.

[Republican.]

January 22.

The following proposed amendments of the Federal Constitution, have passed the legislature of Virginia, & the governor has been directed, without delay, to transmit them to the different state legislatures throughout the union, and to invite their cordial co-operation. The preamble states, that there are defects in the constitution, which have from their operation as heretofore experienced, excited the well founded fears of the people and the states individually, that certain principles, under the influence of those defects, were rapidly progressing to the destruction of the liberty and happiness of the people at large; and in order effectually to quiet those fears, they propose "to prune the constitution of its exuberances, which might ultimately lead to the introduction of aristocracy or monarchy!" And, fearful that the mildness of the present administration might lull the people into a state of security, they think this the proper time to make the amendments proposed:

Whereas there are defects in the constitution of the United States, which from their operation as heretofore experienced, have excited well founded fears to the people and states individually, that certain principles under the influence of the defects alluded to were rapidly progressing, which were destructive of the liberty and happiness of our fellow-citizens at large; and believing as we do, that a corrupt administration will at all times have in their power to give that direction which will most probably fix upon the people a system of real oppression; in order effectually to quiet those fears, and to prune the constitution of its exuberances which may ultimately lead to the establishment of aristocracy or monarchy; these considerations induce the legislature of Virginia, to suggest to the sister states, the propriety and necessity of amending the federal compact, in a way, as to secure the invaluable rights which ought to attach to a republican form of government, they think the present the most proper time to commence this highly important work, whilst they have fresh in their recollection the extreme danger from which they have emerged: and it is further their opinion that these defects should not be now corrected, that the mildness of the

present administration will be such as to lull the people into a state of security, which will render any affairs of this kind fruitless and abortive, and that no further attempt can succeed until the people are forced into it by the hand of oppression. They therefore take the liberty to propose the following amendments to the constitution aforesaid.

First.—That from and after the next presidential election, the president of the United States shall not be permitted to serve a longer period than four years successively, and that he shall be ineligible until one complete term shall have intervened.

Secondly.—That the senators of the United States shall in future be elected for three instead of six years, and that they shall be classed as heretofore, so that one third may go out of office every year.

Thirdly.—That the treaty making power shall be so construed, as to give to the house of representatives of the United States a complete control over all treaties, whenever their agency shall be required to carry such treaty into effect; and that all such treaties are to be considered as not ratified or binding upon the government, until the sanction of the house of representatives shall have been obtained.

Fourthly.—That in all future elections of president and vice-president of the United States the characters voted for shall be particularly designated, by declaring which is voted for as president, and which as vice-president.

The executive of this state are hereby directed, without delay, to transmit the foregoing amendments to the different state legislatures throughout the union, to invite their cordial co-operation.

[Republican.]

THE HERALD.

EASTON,
TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 2.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LOUIS XII.

When this excellent Prince died, the watchmen of Paris announced his death to the people in terms like these: "Frenchmen, we announce to you the worst news you have ever heard; the good king Louis, the Father of his people, is dead! Supplicate the Almighty for the repose of his soul." Tell me, ye democrats of all nations, which of the mountebanks who have strutted and fretted on the stage of liberty and equality, since the murder of Louis XVI has gone down to his grave, thus lamented? Not one of them, from Mirabeau to Robespierre. They have all been hurled out of the world by a violent hand, and with the universal execration of the people on their heads.

"This monarch being once pressed by some of his ministers to seize on the territories of a Prince who had injured him: I had rather, replied he, lose my kingdom, which might perhaps afterwards be restored to me, than lose my honor, which can never suffer any reparation. The advantages my enemies gain over me can astonish no one. They make use of means that I have disdained to employ; these are treachery, and the violation of the laws of the gospel. If honor be banished from the breasts of all other men, it should find its seat in that of a sovereign."—Noble sentiments! but how different are they from those of Buonaparte and the horde of French Republicans, who have invaded so many of their neighbors territories, not only without provocation, but in defiance of solemn treaties, & with professions of friendship on their lips! If the breach of public faith, and a daring violation of general law, can stamp disgrace on any form of government, the modern French have done much to render republicanism more infamous than the tyranny of a Nero or a Caligula.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

While the English nation detest the French with so much reason, I wonder it should be so fashionable with some of the best modern authors of the former to employ French phrases, and sometimes whole paragraphs in their

invaluable writings—and more especially, when the same ideas might be better expressed in English. This is a foolish affectation, and is the very mean of preserving alive among their countrymen, what they ought to study to annihilate, the spread and prevalence of an hostile dialect, which can tend only to corrupt their own, and to estrange the minds of the people from their duties to their God and King.—It was not mere ill-nature when the Dutchman said, that French was the language in which the Devil tempted Eve.

G. U. S.

We extract the following from a Southern Jacobin paper.

"We are pleased to hear, that a society in Philadelphia have determined to print, and send to Ireland, for distribution, ten thousand copies of the President's late commutation to Congress. It will show that the barbarous laws of niggard policy are not likely much longer to obstruct naturalization—it may be the means of increasing our strength by inducing thousands to come and settle among us."

Americans who have no particular partiality for rebels and United Irishmen will probably be of opinion that the country stands in no pressing need of such auxiliaries at present: especially when we inform them we are able to state, from official information, that during the last year ten thousand Irish have been imported into the little state of Delaware. The number of free white inhabitants in that state is 64 thousand. From these statements it is easy to perceive, that, allowing all the emigrants to remain in the state, would require but about six years to give the imported Irish a majority over the old inhabitants. One would suppose that, under these circumstances no additional inducement to emigration would be thought necessary by the government.

ibid.

The officers of the Frigate Chesapeake, Commodore Truxton, Constellation and Adams are ordered to repair immediately to the City of Washington and to hold themselves in readiness, to sail upon an expedition, it is presumed for the Mediterranean.

ibid.

Population of the United States.

	Total.	Slaves.	Rep.
Virginia	886,000	347,000	22
Pennsylvania	604,000	1,600	18
Massachusetts	575,000	none	17
New-York	586,000	20,000	17
N. Carolina	478,000	133,000	12
S. Carolina	345,000	146,000	8
Maryland	322,000	103,000	8
Connecticut	251,000	1,000	7
New-Jersey	211,000	12,000	6
Kentucky	220,000	40,000	6
N. Hampshire	183,000	8	5
Vermont	154,000	none	4
Georgia	162,000	60,000	4
Tennessee	154,000	380	3
Rhode Island	70,000	6,000	2
Delaware	64,000	6,000	1
Grand Total	5,178,000		

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Guadaloupe, to his friend in this city, dated "Port-Liberty, December 12, 1801.

"In this time of trouble and agitation, our situation cannot be described. Never, in no circumstances of the revolution, even in the first days of the reign of the savage Hughes, have we been in such imminent and universal danger; from which, in the present state, all can be preserved only by all remaining at their post. The emigration of one half of us, would cause the inevitable destruction of those who remained. I cannot, nor do I desire to, give you the details. We are waiting with impatience, for the arrival of the Squadron under the orders of admiral—, and general Rochambeau. We at once desire, and yet dread the crisis which the moment of its appearance will occasion. All the world is at peace, we alone are in an unheard of state of war.—We must submit to our destiny."

[Phil. pap.]

If France can be called a Republic, well may it be said, "that republicanism means any thing." Who can tell, but the *restified spirit* of New-England, may yet exorcise the

foul spirit of Geneva? Or who knows, but the weed of Virginia may yet regale the Federalists, and smother the Democrats out of office?

Palladium.

Coffee-House rumour—A report is in circulation, for the authenticity of which we will not vouch, that a vessel now coming up brings intelligence of the capture of the United States ship President by 20 row galleys of Tripoli and Algiers. This information, it is said, was communicated by the captain of said vessel while lying in Hampton Roads, and is retailed by the captain of a Norfolk packet, arrived this morning.

[Bal. pap. of Jan. 15.]

The following, from the Federal Gazette, is full of humor, but we are sorry to add has in it too much melancholy truth.

Whilst we can felicitate our readers on the well grounded hope of the President not being captured, we are under the painful necessity of detailing an event far more distressing to the nation than even the loss of the President. On Tuesday last, whilst riding at anchor, the CONSTITUTION was struck with a flaw from the southward and westward, which has completely set this valuable ship on her beam ends, and little hopes are entertained of preserving either the vessel or the inestimable cargo on board.

[Anti-Democrat.]

It is said that *Jane* of the Judges & Associates, if not all of them, are determined to withhold their seats against those persons who are newly appointed under the late Judiciary System to fill them, so long as their official conduct shall comport with the constitution & a due administration of justice. In this business it is hop'd that constitutional weight will over balance usurpation.

Boston Jan. 15.

From Europe—the Latest.

London papers to Nov. 10, have been received at New-York, by the arrival of the British Packet. A few articles from those papers will be found under the foreign head. Lord Whitworth is appointed ambassador to France. Sir Sidney Smith has returned to England from Egypt.

It is said some employment has been arranged for lord Nelson in the West Indies.

Popular commotions have broken out in one of the provinces in Spain.

REVOLUTION! REVOLUTION!

FROM PARIS—NOV. 30.

A fresh revolution has been effected in Switzerland. The Diet at Berne, at the moment that it had completed the new constitution and nominated members to the Senate, has in its turn been dissolved, and all its measures declared void, by the old legislative body, which has resumed the reins of government, appointed a provisional executive, and restored the constitution agreed to in May last.

In the course of the summer a constitution was adopted by the Helvetic people. A Diet met to proceed to the appointment of the Senate, of the Landerman, and other authorities, and each canton was employed upon its particular constitution, and organization, in the portion of attributes which the constitution gave the cantons. The Diet scarcely assembled, declared itself a Constituent Assembly, destroyed the Constitution for which it was convoked, and began to draw up a new one. Factions formed and fomented: the deputies of the small cantons retired to their homes, and protested against the usurpation of the Diet. A part of the canton of Lucerne and Glaris imitated this conduct.

The Diet, however, without paying attention to these protests, completed their new constitution.

On the 28th of October, the ancient legislative body, which, since the Union of the Diet, had ceased to assemble, and decreed the dissolution of the Diet.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

LEXINGTON, (K.) December 29.
There are in circulation, a number of counterfeit Spanish dollars, of the date of 1799: they are of a composition very much resembling silver, easily discovered on ringing a sharp sound—The impression is rather stronger than in good dollars—The letters C & S in the word CAROLUS, the letter G in GRATIA and the letter S in HISPAN. are badly executed, but what appears most remarkable is the milling on the edge, which although well executed, leaves in one part a niche, which appears to have been occasioned by the meeting of the tool with which it is executed.

William Moreman and Josiah Bradley, of Madison county, charged with making the above counterfeits, have been examined by the court of said county, and are ordered to further trial. The necessary apparatus for coining, was found upon them, together with a number of those counterfeits ready made; it is said they have several partners residing in Lincoln county.

JUDICIARY LOST!

By letters from Washington we have received the important and unwelcome intelligence, that, on Tuesday the 19th the question was taken, in the Senate of the United States, on the resolution of Mr. Breckenridge for the repeal of the Act passed last session for a new organization of the Judiciary System.—The resolution was carried, Yeas Fifteen, Nays Thirteen.

Mr. Colhoun, of S. C. voted on this occasion with the federalists—Messrs. Ross, Armstrong, Ogden, and Bradlee were absent.

[G. U. S.]

TRACTS and Lots of Land in Somerset County, the amount of Taxes respectively due, and the persons respectively chargeable with the same, for which no personal property can be found in said county to discharge them.

Persons Names.	Taxes due
William Adams' Heirs pt Waley chance, pt. Cramburn, pt. Trouble, pt. Windsor, Mill Lot, North forland, Marsh, Lot, Lot No. 16,	£.5 19 3
Ishiah Dorman, Dorman's Discovery, Dorman's Conclusion	4 6
Tubman Woolford, Thornton, Jessemeige, Hackle, Thomas' beginning	3 7 10
Thomas Pollitts Heirs, Addition to Hugyard	3 4 6
Joseph Gotro Lot, James Polk's Heirs,	3 0
Name not known, 495 acres	4 9 4

Notice is hereby given, that unless the County Tax, proportion of advertising and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid shall be paid to George Handy, Esq. Collector of Somerset county on or before the first Tuesday in June next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset County.

SAMUEL SMITH, Clerk.

January 6, 1802.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from Easton, a Negro man, named JACK, belonging to Edward Noel Cox. Jack is a dark mulatto, very tall and considerably knock-kneed. He has generally a very surly look, but when he pleases, he can assume an air of good nature. Any person who will apprehend and bring him to me, or secure him so that I may get him shall be paid the above reward.

JAMES KEMP.

Castle Haven, Jan. 22, 1802.

Public Vendue.

Real and Personal Property for Sale at Vendue.

TO be sold agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of James Earle Denny, late of Talbot county, deceased, at his late dwelling, on Saturday the 13th of February, at 11 o'clock, on a credit or for cash, the personal estate of the deceased, consisting of valuable House and Kitchen Furniture, also Horses and Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Plantation Utensils, two Riding Carriages, a Waggon, and many other valuable articles.

And on Tuesday the 23d between the hours of one and three o'clock, will be offered for sale at Easton, if not sold before at private sale, One Hundred and Forty-one Acres of Land, lying in Talbot county between the main road and Potts's Mill Branch, and adjoining the plantation called the "Fork," and on the road from Easton to Centreville:

And on Saturday the 27th of Feb. about 12 o'clock, will offered at Public Vendue on the premises in Caroline county, adjoining the Lands of Mr. Thomas Hardcastle and Mr. James Brodey, and on the main road from Choptank Bridge to the Long Marsh, a Farm of about Three Hundred Acres of Land, well timbered with white oak; if sold on a Credit bonds with satisfactory security will be required, as well for the personal as real property, for all sums above five pounds, if under that sum, cash will be required.—The length of credit will be made known on the day of sale: should either of the above days be rainy the next fair day, Sundays excepted: it is thought needless to give any further descriptions of the above lands, as persons inclining to purchase will view it before they purchase. Possession will be given on the first day of January 1803.

All persons indebted to the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to produce them legally authenticated for settlement.

Thomas Banning is empowered to collect the debts.

HENRY BANNING,
Esq. of J. E. Dinny.

January 30, 1802.

IN CHANCERY.

January 16, 1802.

ORDERED, that the sale made by John Duhamell, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of James Johnson, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, stated in his report shall be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the twenty fifth day of March next provided a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Easton newspapers before the twenty-fourth day of February next.

The report states that two tracts of Land called Marlins Beginning and Smith's Field, containing 143 1-8 acres, were sold to Samuel Rochester at £. 5 0 1 per acre, and a tract of land called Compulsion was sold to James Rochester at £. 4 2 4 per acre.

True Copy.

Tst.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of Elizabeth Pickering, late of Talbot county, deceased, that the subscriber intends to strike a dividend among the representatives of the deceased, and the estate being sufficient to pay all her just debts, and that he will attend at Easton for that purpose on the 3d Wednesday in March next, where he earnestly requests them to appear, with their claims against the said deceased, legally authenticated. All persons who are inattentive to this notice, will be forever barred from any part of the said estate.

Those who are indebted to the subscriber for the sale of the above estate, or otherwise, are requested to discharge the same by the said third Wednesday in March, or such steps will certainly be taken as to compel payment.

JOHN ROBERTS
Administrator.

January 19, 1802.

Notice.

THE Members of the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the late Lodge No. 6, are invited to a meeting which is proposed to be held at their own Room at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the first Thursday in February next. A. L. 5882.
Jan. 26, 1802.

IN CHANCERY.

January 13, 1802.

ORDERED that the sales made by Hugh Sherwood, of Huntington, as stated in his report this day filed, of the Real Estate of James Tilghman, of Talbot county, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed; unless to the contrary be shewn, on or before the twentieth day of April next: Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in Cowan's newspaper three times, before the 10th day of February next.

The said report states, that the said real estate was sold in 13 lots, into which it had been divided for the advantage of all parties concerned; that the amount of the said real estate is 1,982 9-16 acres, and that the amount of the purchase money is 15,747 Dolls. 915, equal to £. 5,905, 9 4-

The Trustee states, that lot No. 10, containing 8 5-8 acres had been agreed to be exchanged by the said deceased, with William Goldsborough, deceased, for lot No. 13, containing 18 1-4 acres, that in consequence of the exchange, each party had taken and retained possession, that the said lot No. 10 was sold to William Tilghman for 7 cents only, in order that he receiving a legal title from the Trustee, might convey the same to William Goldsborough's representatives; and that No. 13 of which the legal title is still in William Goldsborough's representative, was sold for its full value, viz. at 12 dollars 67 cents per acre, and that the said representative will convey the legal title to the purchaser, Thomas Hughey.—Both the said lots are stated to be parts of a tract called "St. Michael's Fresh Runs."

Tst.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD.

Reg. Cur. Can.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THIS Farm is situated in Talbot county, on Choptank river, a few miles above Chancellor's Point Ferry, adjoining the lands of the late Captain Birchhead and Tristram Bowdler. The situation of this farm is high, healthy & agreeable, commanding an extensive view of the Choptank; it contains several tracts of land, which altogether (including the marsh) amount to 618 1-2 Acres. It will shortly be divided into two equal parts, and then sold either separately or together.

Part of the Cleared Land is very fine, and the residue is such as may be made very good by carting out shells, of which there are immensely large banks belonging to the land where there have been old Indian settlements. Adjoining to the arable land is an extensive salt marsh, which may at a small expence be rendered so productive of hay and grass, as to enable the proprietor to support a very large stock of hogs and cattle.

The wood land is uncommonly fine timber land, and there is a very good site on it for a ship yard, convenient to the dwelling house. The improvements are a comfortable Dwelling House, about eighteen feet by twenty-four, a Kitchen, and a large Tobacco House almost new; a young thriving Apple Orchard and many good fruit trees. The terms of sale will be reasonable. Apply to John Goldsborough, junr. at Easton, or the subscriber at Cambridge.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1801.

B L A N K

WARRANTS

For Sale at this Office.

Public Vendue.

By virtue of a decree from the honorable the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the 23d of February next, at the mansion of the late major RICHARD CREW,

ALL the real estate of the said Richard and Chew, consisting of about twelve hundred and twenty acres of land, in one body, situate in Anne Arundel county, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, and forms the mouth of Herring Bay, twenty miles from Annapolis, fifteen from Baltimore, and thirty-five from the city of Washington; this land is as rich and fertile as any on the Chesapeake, affords the most luxuriant pasturage, has a large proportion of meadow land, and the greatest abundance of fire wood and timber, for ship building the best timber on the Chesapeake may be had on this land; the situation is healthy, and as beautiful a prospect as any on the bay, a good harbor, and the waters lying around the land afford the greatest abundance of excellent fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. The improvements are valuable, consisting of a large two story brick dwelling-house, with four rooms and a commodious passage on each floor, with excellent cellars under the whole house, a large and elegant garden, laid off with falls, a good kitchen, and almost every other necessary out house. The very convenient situation of this land must be obvious to every person wishing to purchase, as the wood, timber, and the whole product of the land, can be removed from thence by water and that in a few hours, to the markets of Annapolis and Baltimore.

A more minute description of this valuable property is thought unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase can view the same, by applying to Doctor Richard Chew, who resides thereon, or to Mr. Philemon L. Chew, who lives within a few miles of it. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall either pay down one sixth part of the purchase money on the day of sale, or give bond with security for the payment of the same on the chancellor's ratification, which will be in four weeks after the return of the sale is to him made by the trustee, for the residue a bond, or bonds, are to be given, with security, on interest, to be approved by the chancellor, payable in two equal annual payments; and on the receipt of the whole of the purchase money, the subscriber, by a good deed indented, will give, grant, bargain, sell, and confirm to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, their heirs, the land sold to them, and all the right, title, interest, and estate therein and thereto, of the said Richard Chew, or his heirs, or any persons claiming by, from, or under them. It is further ordered by the chancellor, that the creditors of the said deceased, who have not yet exhibited their claims, shall file the same in the court of chancery, with the vouchers thereof, before the first day of June next.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Trustee.

January 15, 1802.

CHESTER-TOWN

BOARDING-SCHOOL.

MRS. MANSELL, sincerely grateful to her Friends who have patronized her School for a number of years, is happy in having an opportunity of returning them her thanks—And feeling it to be her duty to have her pupils instructed in all the useful branches of Learning, and in as many of the ornamental as circumstances will admit. She has the pleasure to inform the public, that she has engaged the Rev. Mr. JOSEPH DOUGLAS as her Assistant, whose character as a Teacher is well known.

Mr. DOUGLAS will teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, the use of the Globes, Astronomy and Belles Lettres.

Mrs. MANSELL will continue to teach in the different kinds of Needle Work, Dressing, Tambour, and Embroidery.

Music and Dancing Masters, eminent in their professions, are also engaged.

The terms of admission are one Guinea Entrance, & Forty-five Pounds per year for Boarding and every other necessary accommodation.

Chester-Town, Eastern Shore of Maryland, Jan. 11, 1802.

A List of the names of Tracts and numbers of Lots of Land, in Allegany county, held by Persons not residents of said county; the amount of the Taxes thereon respectively due for the year 1801, and the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same, the taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany county liable for or chargeable with the same.

Persons Names.	Names of tracts, and No. of Lots.	Taxes due.
		L. S. D. H.
Zachariah Allen,	75, - -	10 1-2
Catharine Boyer,	298, 315, 326	2 7 1-2
Vaentine Brother,	931,	10 1-2
Michael Boyer,	297, 436,	1 9
Thomas Bodley,	1307	10 1-2
Thomas Blackstone,	2395, 2596, } 2597, 2598, }	5 6
Archibald Chisholm, Shuwney War,	286, 80, 4094, } 3127, 4034, }	1 12 11
George Cooke, Bottom,	2535,	4 4 1-2
William Coe,	438,	3 6
Richard Dorsey,	3049, 3038, 3166,	10 1-2
John Dolve,	Ormes Mistake	10 1-2
Uriah Forrest,	Ormes Trouble,	2 7 1-2
	The General's Wife,	9 2 1-2
	14 Lots in Western Post,	8 3 1-2
	Part of Water Works,	15 3 1-2
Samuel Godman,	1124,	13 6 1-2
Archibald Golder,	1930,	12 2 1-2
Augustin Gambell,	3194, 3197, }	10 1-2
Levy Hughes,	3196, 3197, }	10 1-2
Thomas Hewitt,	909,	3 6
James G. Howard,	273	10 1-2
Samuel Jay,	216, 492, 164, } 170, 810, 290, } 1010, 1834, }	10 1-2
Thomas Johnston,	Promised Land,	7 10
Thomas & Ann,	Peace & Plenty,	4 3 4
Part Spruce Spring,		5 4 2
[320 Lots Westward of Cum-		3 18 1-2
land,		3 4
Edward Jones,	Port Granary,	13 17 8 1-2
Eliza Jarrett,	1935, 21, 4336, }	7 6 1-2
	1935, 56, 131, }	8 9
	932, 2536, }	
	241, 1867, }	
John Kingan,	Kingan's Discovery,	1 4
Lloyd & Pacea,	Small Meadows,	17 9 1-2
	Hunting ground,	9 2 1-2
	Bucks Boner,	1 14 6 1-2
	Rich Glade,	8
William Melny,	1293, 1294, 3115,	2 7 1-2
Gilbert Murdock,	885, 931,	1 9
James Miller,	416, 2550, 359, }	5 2 1-2
	487, 929, 417, }	
Robert G. Maynard,	2397, 2022, 310 }	3 6
	811,	
John Orme,	Mill Seat & Felicity,	18 2
John Pollard,	165, 1413, 2029, }	4 4 1-2
	1244, 850,	
Walter Roe,	Dunghill,	1 12 6
John Randle,	2363, 2364, }	3 6
	2365, 2366, }	
Thomas B. Randle,	950, 945, 885, }	5 2 1-2
	1950, 1130 130 }	
Mitchell Robinson,	2060, 2061, }	3 6
	2062, 2067, }	
Samuel Selby, 3d.	Lowest Ridge resurveyed } Refurvey on Recourse, }	4 16 1-2
	Castle Hill,	
John Selby	1237,	10 1-2
James Shaw,	3066,	10 1-2
Gustavus Scott's	Governor's Neglect,	1 15 9 1-2
Heirs,	Roby's Delight,	19 4 1-2
	Ormes Attention,	3 11 5 1-2
	Chefaut Grove,	1 1 2
	New or Never,	1 7 7 1-2
	2487	3 3
Benjamin Stoddert,	Hard Struggle,	1 12 4 1-2
	Mount Pisgab	1 12 7 1-2
	Roby's Delight and Rays }	
	Discovery,	1 14 10
	New Carthage,	5
	Ormes Discovery,	15 9 1-2
	Mount Pleasant,	1 4 11
	Ormes Choice,	13 1 1-2
	Pleasant Ridge, }	9 9 1-2
	Park,	5 18 6 1-2
	Mount Etna,	1 4 11 1-2
	The Diadem,	2 4 2 1-2
	Cherry-Tree Meadows,	1 10 2 1-2
	Mill Seat,	3 5 1-2
	Pink of Allegany,	7 6 7 1-2
	First Venture,	6 11 1-2
	Republic,	10 18 1-2
	Addition,	14 10
	3435, 3882, }	
	3883, 3884, }	
	3885, 3886, }	
	3440, 3449, }	
	3450, 3451, }	1 5 5 1-2
	3452, 3454, }	
	3455, 3456, }	
	3458, 3459, }	
	3461, 3462, }	
	4163,	10 1-2
Thomas and Samuel	2615, 2616 }	8 6
Turner,	2618, 2619, }	

Person Name	Name of Tract	No. of Lots	Taxes due
			L. S. D. H.
John Thompson,		1326, 1136, }	2 7 1-2
		1325	10 1-2
John Willson,		4045,	1 9
James West, Junr.		2081, 1009,	
Richard Corbue,	1 House and Lot,		5
	Western Post,		
	2 State Lot,		
George Evory,	Colemine,		1 9
Thomas Johnson,	2 Lots,		3 6
Honore Martin,	Refurvey on Hamp-		13 3
	stead Park,		
Henry Myers,	Chance,		4 8
Abel Sargeant,	5 Acres Land,		
	2 Houses and Lots,		
	8 Lots,		
Benjamin Black,	Parker's Neglect,		3 1-2
Denton Jacques,	Bottom		3 6
Edward Langley,	4021, }		1 10
	Brodhags Coal Mine,		
Thomas J. Beat-	1 Lot, Cumberland		2 8
ty,			
Peter D. Evoc-	4 Lots, Cumberland,		4 7
mon,			
James M'Pherfon,	1 Lot, Cumberland,		2 6
Robert Selby's			
Heirs,	1 Lot, Cumberland,		2 1
Joseph Tomlin-			
son,	1 Lot, Cumberland,		1 7
Charles Beatty,	Jacob's Ladder,		10 6
James Beatty,	Refurvey on Elk Lick,		
	The Request,		
	Josephs Folly,		16 7
	Lost Grove,		
George Reiley,	Redbird Thicket,		5 10 1-2
	1464, 290, }		3 6
	94, 95, }		
Nathan Gregg,	New Addition,		7 1
John C. Jones,	Horfe Pasture,		8 1

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the County Tax, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid shall be paid to William M. Mabon, Esq. Collector of Allegany County, on or before the first Monday in June next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sums due thereon shall be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany County.

AQUILA BROWNE, Clerk,

November 27, 1801.

8w-98.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Talbot county, near Oxford, on Sunday evening the 3d of this instant **A DARK MULLATTO MAN**, named **James Steel**, about 30 years of age—He is about five feet six inches high—very stout made—pock marked—near sighted—broad face—furlly countenance—muttering voice, and walks parrot toed. He is remarkably fond of a Fiddle, and may probably be discovered by it.—Had on, 2 white kersey jackets, an under vest of yellow colored cloth, a country linen shirt, kersey gaters, white country stockings, and new shoes—and carried no bundle of cloaths with him. Whoever will apprehend and secure said James Steel, so that I get him again, shall have a reward of Fifteen Dollars if taken in Talbot county, & Thirty Dollars if out of the county. **GREENBERRY GOLDSBOROUGH.** January 4, 1802.

A COCHEE & HORSES FOR SALE.

THE Coach is two years old, the Horses six and seven.—They may be seen, & particulars made known by applying to Doctor Thomas Willson, near Queen's Town. Sept. 1, 1801.

WANTED.

A BOY, of about 13 or 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the **PRINTING BUSINESS.** Apply at this Office. Sept. 1, 1801.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the Rev. John Bowie, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the first day of January next; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JAMES BOWIE, Administrator. Sept. 18, 1801. 6w. '85.

FOR SALE
At the Herald Office,
THE CUSTOMARY
PATENT MEDICINES.

Notice.

ALL the Books of the late Arthur Bryan & every Paper that relates to the Administration on his Estate, are in the hands of William Richmond, to whom all payments must be made, and claims rendered.

William Richmond, Ad'r.
William Bryan,
Wye Manor, Jan. 16, 1802. '3.

FOR SALE, FOR WANT OF EMPLOY.

A STOUT, Healthy Negro Woman and three Children—She has been accustomed to House and Field Work. For particulars enquire at this Office. Jan. 19, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE Orphans Court of Talbot county finding that the days heretofore set apart by them, for the purpose of passing Accounts against deceased persons, are not sufficient, will sit on Friday the 29th inst. for that purpose, and thereafter on the third Monday in every month.

JAMES PRICE, Reg.
of Wills for Talbot County.
Jan. 26, 1802.

Notice.

THIS is to give Notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of John Bestpilete, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, living in Dorchester county aforesaid, on or before the 26th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of January, Anno Domini 1802.

WILLIAM CRAFT, Adm'r.

BLANKS

Of all kind Printed at this Office, with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.



From the New-York Evening Post.

THE EXAMINATION.

It is matter of surprise to observe a proposition to diminish the revenue, associated with intimations which appear to contemplate war. The suggestions in the Message respecting the Barbary States, plainly enough imply, that treaties are found to be too feeble cords to bind them; and that a resort to coercive means will probably be requisite to enforce a greater sense of justice towards us. Accordingly, as a comment on this hint, we have seen a resolution brought into the House of Representatives, authorizing the president to take measures effectually to protect our commerce against those states. Believing it to be a sound position, that these predatory nations will never be brought to respect sufficiently the rights of this country, whether derived from nature or from compact, without first being made to feel its power, there is no disposition to condemn the efficacious employment of force. Yet, considering the maxims by which those states are governed, and the obstinacy which they have evinced upon other occasions, it is likely that a policy of this sort will be attended with considerable, and with no very temporary expense. This alone is conceived to be a conclusive reason against parting with any of portion our present income: nothing could be less advisable, at a moment when there is a prospect, if not the project of a general rupture with them.

Hitherto the proposal for sacrificing the internal revenue, has been tried almost wholly by the test of expediency;—it is time to put it to a severer test: to that of Right. Can the proposed abolition take effect without impairing the Public Faith?

This is a question of infinite moment to the character of our Government—to the prosperity of our nation. If it is to be answered in the negative, it must be matter of profound regret, that a proposal which could give rise to it, should have come from the first Magistrate of the United States.

It is hardly necessary to premise, by way of explanation, that to pledge or appropriate funds for a public debt, is, in effect, to mortgage them to the public creditors for their security. Retracing our financial system to its commencement, we find the impost & the excise on distilled spirits, repeatedly & positively pledged, first, for the payment and interest of the debt, next, for the reimbursement of certain instalments of the principal. It is true, the appropriation is qualified by the words, "so much as may be necessary," but the public faith is engaged in express terms, that both the funds shall continue to be levied and collected, until the whole debt shall be discharged; with the single reserve, that the government shall be at liberty to substitute other funds of equal amount. It follows that these two items of revenue constitute a joint fund for the security of the public creditor, co-extensive in duration with the existence of any portion of the debt: and it is to be inferred, that the Government, contemplating the possibility of a deficiency in one, intended that the other should serve as an auxiliary, and that the co-operation of the two should effectually guard the creditor against the fluctuations and casualties to which either singly, might be exposed. Anticipat-

ing, however, the possibility that the one or the other, in whole or in part, might in practice be found inconvenient, a right was reserved to exchange either for an adequate substitute. But it is conceived, that this does not imply the right to exchange the one for the other. The effect would be essentially different in the two cases: in the first there would always be two funds, aggregately of the same or similar force and value, to secure the creditor; in the last there would be only one; from being double, the security would become single.

This mode of reasoning is the only one, upon which the rights and the interests of the creditors can safely rest: It is plain and intelligible, and avoids, the danger of erroneous speculations about the separate sufficiency of the respective funds. Admitting, however, for the sake of the argument, that this is too rigid a construction of the contract, and that when one of the two funds should have required a stable increase, which would render it equal to the purpose of the pledge, it might then be made to supply the place of both: yet surely, when the purity of the public faith is at stake, the safety of the revenue, and the application of the funds, are of no other, than an absolute necessity. Neither, certainly, is it, that merely a reasonable confidence shall authorize an alteration in the essence of the security which protects the debt.

The foregoing reasoning as to the question of right, may be further elucidated by the particular provision in the Act which introduced the excise on distilled spirits. After a permanent appropriation of the proceeds of the tax to the interest of the debt, it provides, that the surplus if any there shall be, at the end of each year shall be applied to the reduction of the principal; unless that surplus or any part of it should be required for public exigencies of the United States, & should be so appropriated by special "Acts of Congress." While at this early period of our finances it was not thought expedient to appropriate this surplus absolutely to the Sinking Fund, it was contemplated that it should not be diverted except for public exigencies. Gratuitously to relinquish it, is therefore contrary to the letter as well as to the spirit of the original institution of the fund. The like observations, though with less force, apply to the provision noticed in another number, respecting surplusses of the revenue generally, which, as we have seen, are all appropriated to the Sinking Fund. At the session of Congress immediately succeeding any year in which such surplusses may accrue, they may be specially appropriated or reserved by law, for other purposes; but if this be not done, they are then to go of course to the sinking fund. To appropriate or to reserve, plainly, can never mean to relinquish. The true meaning of the provision appears, therefore, to be, that though Congress, under the restriction expressed as to time, may appropriate or reserve those surplusses for other objects of the public service, yet if not wanted for such other objects, they shall continue to be enured to the fund for the reduction of

the debt, so long as by the laws regulating their duration they are to continue to be levied.

Thus, on whatever side it is viewed, there is a temerity and levity in the proposition which confounds and amazes. If, unhappily, it shall receive the sanction of Congress, there will remain nothing in principle of our system of Public Credit—nothing on which the confidence of the creditor can safely repose. The precedent of a fatal innovation will have been established; and its extension to a total annihilation of the security, would be a step, not much more violent, than that by which the inroad had commenced. But it is devoutly to be hoped, that the delirium of party spirit will not so far transport the Legislative Representatives of the nation, as to induce them to put the seal to a measure, as motiveless—as precipitate—as impolitic—as faithless—as could have been dictated, even by a deliberate hostility to the vital principles of our national credit. Peculiarly the guardians of the Public Faith, and of the Public Purse, they surely will not consent to impoverish the one, and the other, through an abject and criminal complaisance.

It is a fact not unknown to himself, that abroad as well as at home, a diffidence has been entertained of the opinions and views of the person now at the head of our government, with regard to our system of public credit. This undoubtedly ought to have been with him a strong reason for caution, especially at so early a stage of his administration, as to any step which might strengthen that diffidence, which was in the least equivocal to its tendency. Nor ought it to have been overlooked, that the interest of the State, and a regard for his own reputation demanded this caution. The appearance of instability in the plans of a government, particularly respecting its finances, can never fail to make injurious impressions.—To a government, the character of which has not yet been established by time, the example of sudden and questionable innovations, may be expected to be in the highest degree detrimental. Prudent men every where are apt to take the alarm at great changes not manifestly beneficial and proper; a disposition which has been much increased by the terrible events of the present revolutionary era. Yet, disregarding these salutary and obvious reflections, the President has ventured, in the very infancy of his administration, upon the bold and unjustifiable step of recommending to the legislative body, a renunciation of the whole internal revenue of the country; though the nation is at this moment encumbered with a considerable public debt; and though that very revenue is, by the existing laws, an established fund for its discharge.

What then are we to think of the ostentatious assurance in the Inaugural Speech as to the preservation of Public Faith? Was it given merely to amuse with agreeable, but deceptive sounds? Is it possible that it could have been intended to conceal the insidious design of aiming a deadly blow at a system which was opposed in its origin and has been calumniated in every stage of its progress?

Alas! How deplorable will it be, should it ever become proverbial, that a President of the United States, like

the Wicked Sisters in Macbeth, "Keep, his promise to the ear but breaks it to the sense!"

LUCIUS CRASSUS.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

PASSED AT NOVEMBER SESSION, 1801

A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying execution, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the twentieth day of March next, no justice of the peace of this state, before whom superedeas on any judgment rendered by a single magistrate hath been taken, shall make return of any such superedeas to the office of the said county court, for the purpose that the same should be recorded or filed therein by the clerk of the said county, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That any justice of the peace before whom superedeas shall or may be taken, from & after the said twentieth day of March next, or any other justice of the peace of said county, may and shall, at the request of the plaintiff, or any other person authorized by or on behalf of said plaintiff, issue execution by way of *capias ad satisfaciendum* or *hæc facias* against the principal debtor and his securities, or against either of them, after the expiration of the time so mentioned in the said superedeas.

And be it enacted, That the constables of the respective counties of this state, who have been, or may hereafter be, duly appointed and qualified according to law, are hereby authorized and empowered to serve and levy executions issued by a justice of the peace on judgments obtained for small debts out of court, in the same manner and by the same process as the sheriff or their deputies are by law authorized to do, and to receive the same fees that the said sheriffs are entitled by law to receive for the same services; provided nevertheless, that the said constables shall, before they proceed to discharge the duties required by this act, give bond to the state of Maryland, with good and sufficient security, in the penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be approved of by the levy court of the county, for the due performance of the duties of a constable, and also the duties and trust reposed in them by virtue of this act, whose duty it shall be to have the same filed or entered on record by their clerks; provided also, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit or prevent the sheriffs or their deputies, in the respective counties, from executing or levying executions issued by a justice of the peace for small debts out of court, when the same are put into their hands for that purpose, in the same manner as by law they have been or now are authorized to do.

And be it enacted, That where any judgment obtained before a single magistrate shall have continued for more than one year, and the said judgment had not been paid or satisfied, it shall & may be lawful for the justice before whom the said judgments had been obtained, or any other justice of the peace for said county, to revive the same by a writ of *scire facias*, which shall be made returnable on a certain

day, not exceeding forty days from the time of issuing the same, to the said justice, or to any other justice of the peace of said county, and any constable, qualified as above mentioned, of the hundred, or of the said county, is hereby authorized and required to serve such writ of *seire facias*, and make due return thereof on the return day mentioned, in the said writ, in the same manner, and entitled to the same fee, and liable to the same penalty, as in the case of a warrant issued by a single magistrate, according to law in such case made and provided.

And be it enacted, That it may be lawful for any constable of the county qualified as aforesaid, to deliver at the county gaol, to the sheriff or gaoler of the said county, any person committed by a single magistrate on a *capias ad satisfaciendum*, when the case may or doth so require, and that the said sheriff or his gaoler are hereby required and directed to take charge of such person, and the same in his custody safe keep, until such person or persons shall be duly discharged therefrom according to law.

And be it enacted, That this act shall continue to be in force for and during the continuance of the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That so much of the act to which this is a supplement as is contrary to, or inconsistent with, this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Latest Foreign News.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25.

The ship Belfast, captain Waterman, arrived at this port yesterday from London, after the short passage of 35 days from Falmouth, via New-London. She brings a paper of the 12th of December, and a regular file to the 18th November, which is received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser. From these papers very little intelligence of an interesting nature can be collected. We have copied some of the most important articles, and shall continue our selections to-morrow.

Captain Waterman informs us, that when he sailed, it was rumoured that Lord Cornwallis was on the eve of departure from Paris for London, it being understood that he had accomplished the object of his appointment; and that the French fleet had not failed for the West Indies.

The Belfast, left Falmouth in company with the December Packet.

LONDON, November 12.

WAR IN INDIA.

The following is a detail of the movements of the army under the orders of Col. Stephenson to the beginning of March last.

"Camp, near Seringapatam, Dec. 21.

"We arrived here to day on our way to the Malabar coast, for the purpose of attacking the Cotiote Rajah. The objects of the war I have already communicated to you. The rains have been more violent and of longer continuance this season than has been remembered for many years, a serious mortality has been the consequence in our army, and we have lost many officers; a kind of dysentery has prevailed from the frequent change and often from the badness of water; we have sometimes experienced a scarcity of it, and at others been obliged to draw it from wells strongly impregnated with salt."

"Manandwaddy, Jan. 25.

"On the 26th December we marched from our camp near Seringapatam and encamped near Myfore, and remained weatherbound till the 1st Jan. when we recommenced our route and continued till the 5th, through a jungle almost impenetrable, excepting the road we marched, and that in many places so bad, that we have been twelve hours going six miles. On the 6th the army halted at a small mud fort in the middle of the jungle, called Tacincotte, with the exception of the brigade of lieut. col. Spry of the 77th regiment.

"After marching about six miles col. Spry found himself on the banks of a small river, and the road leading to the fort was blocked up by bamboo

and other trees, cut and thrown across as a barrier by the enemy, a small party of whom had posted themselves behind a stockade on the opposite bank, they fired on us without effect, but on our discharging a few round of grape they dispersed. On the 7th the rest of the army advanced and encamped close to the stockade, when leaving an officer with a field piece and a company of Sepoys, col. Stephenson on the 8th continued their route over the worst road I had seen; the guns in many parts sunk up to their axles, and could scarcely be removed even by the assistance of the elephants.

On the 19th colonel Stephenson marched with the 1st and 2d brigades to take possession of a town where the enemy were reported to be in force; on his advance the enemy fired from the opposite bank of the river, which is still on our left, and killed two Europeans and wounded six; but on a few discharges of grape they were dislodged. This town is called Manandwaddy; the army halted here several days while a battalion was detached to escort stores and provisions from Seringapatam.

"It appears to be the intention of government to attempt the total extermination of all the Polygers and petty rajahs on this side the peninsula, & for this purpose a large force is marching towards us from the southward, and another from the Malabar side.

"Camp at the head of the Beriah Chaut, Feb. 3, 1801.

"The Cotiote Rajah, we were informed, had assembled all his force at Pera, and was there determined to give us battle. Colonel Stephenson on the 28th ult. advanced toward Pera; the whole army delighted at the prospect of so early a close of our campaign; but on our approach the Rajah fled, we cannot ascertain whither, and we entered the town, which consisted only of a few deserted houses, wholly unfortified. We, however, by this movement opened the communication between Seringapatam and the Marabar coast."

Beriah Chaut, March, 2.

"Part of the army marched hence on the 28th ult. We are still ignorant of the position of the enemy."

November 24.

Of the reports that have been stated within this fortnight respect Mr. Tierney, we have declined taking notice; because it is too much to infer, from any member's approbation of a particular measure brought forward by the Ministry, that he must be on the point of accepting a place. It has been said, that the Ordnance has been offered to Earl Moira, who declined it from some political objections to one of the Members of the Cabinet. Should Earl St. Vincent retire from the Admiralty, it is supposed that the Duke of Clarence will be his successor. Other persons mention Admiral Cornwallis.

A letter from Bombay, of the 2d March, says "On Wednesday the brother of Rajah Petumber, departed his life; & shocking to relate with the corpse, which was burnt on Thursday morning between eleven and twelve, at Cossinaut Bauboo's Ghaut, two fine young women, wives of the deceased, were also committed to the flames."

FRENCH EMIGRANTS.

Most of the former Dukes and Peers of France have been erased from the list of emigrants. Several of them have already returned, and the others are preparing to do the same. The old Marshal Broglie is among the erased. All this has been effected through the influence of the Emperor of Russia. The most fortunate of all these former courtiers is the Duke of Laval, who will regain possession of all his property. His son, who married one of the richest heiresses of France, adds an immense dowry to these possessions. The Duke de Laval takes with him a splendid coach from London, and is perhaps, the only great Lord of the old regime who will be enabled to make the same appearance.

The French Government will immediately pass a law, declaring all the French Knights of Malta foreigners, which will erase from the list of Emigrants all the persons of that order.

The Prince of Conde is in general wished for as Grand Master of the Order, on the resignation of M. De Hompesch.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6.

It is said on good authority, that 80,000 dollars worth of Segars are annually consumed in this city.

The ship Young Eagle, Relf, has been seized here, suspected of being designed to be employed in the Slave trade.

DON THOMAS STROUGHTON, His Catholic Majesty's Consul for the State of New-York, and Consul General pro tem. near the United States of America,

Gives Notice, to Merchants, Captains of vessels and others, Trading to the island of Cuba, that additional Regulations have been received by his Catholic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, from the Intendant General of said island, which will be rigorously enforced during the commercial intercourse between the ports of the United States and those of said Island.

Wherefore upon application of all those concerned, to this Consulate, or any other of his Catholic Majesty's Consuls throughout the union, they will be particularly informed of said regulations, as also of the documents necessary to accompany each vessel & cargo, so as to ensure them an Entry at the port of Havana, and that of St. Jago de Cuba, which, and no others, are open for the present, in said island.

Public Vendue.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, appointing the subscriber Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Isaac Perkins, late of Kent county, deceased, will be Sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 8th of March next, at Benjamin Hatchison's Tavern in Chester-Town, all that valuable Property lying in Kent county on Still Pond Creek, called Cannell's Point, containing Nineteen Acres of Land, whereon is erected an elegant Two Story Brick House with three rooms and passage on each floor, and a stone Cellar under the whole, also a large granary situated on said creek convenient for loading and unloading shallops at the door, with a good smoke house, &c. on the said premises there is a sufficient quantity of wood and timber; The situation of this place so advantageous to Trade, & surrounded by a rich country, ought to make it an object of great worth to mercantile gentlemen.

Also, a part of a Tract of Land commonly called Muddy Branch, containing about One Hundred and Eighty-Two Acres of Land, lying near I. U. Church and the Quaker Meeting House, in the county aforesaid. This Land is very fertile, and has a large proportion of timber.

Also, a Tract of Land commonly called Hackett's Farm, lying in the county aforesaid, within three miles of Chester-Town, containing One Hundred and Eighty-One Acres of Land, this land is rich and fertile, has on it a sufficiency of wood, a Dwelling House, Kitchen, Corn House, and Stable.

Also, Two Tracts of Land lying near Perkins's Mills, in the county aforesaid, containing Two Hundred and Six Acres of Land.

Also, about Two Acres of Wood Land adjoining Jesse Comegy's land and Perkins's mill pond, in the county aforesaid.

Also, Two College Lots, No. 15 and 16, and an uninclosed Lot in Chester-Town. A further description of any of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed, that any person inclined to purchase will previously view the premises. The whole will be sold together or separately as may suit the purchasers. A credit of fifteen months will be given, on the purchasers giving bond on interest with approved security. The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

JOHN BLACK, Trustee.

Kent County, State of Maryland, January 29, 1802.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 9.

COW-POX.

The Physicians of Easton are desirous of calling the attention of the people of Talbot to Cow-Pox inoculation, in as much as it is believed to be a complete protection against Small-Pox infection, attended with none of those alarming, and fatal consequences of Small-Pox inoculation, and tending finally under judicious regulations to extinguish that dreadful scourge of mankind in the course of a few years.

The following, taken from the Annals of Medicine, is deemed sufficiently pertinent to excite universal confidence.

MEDICAL NEWS.

An Institution for the Inoculation of the Vaccine Pock, in London, was founded December 2, 1799. The following Account of it has been distributed, and will, we presume, be very acceptable to many of our Readers, who may have had no opportunity of seeing it.

THOSE who are acquainted with only a part of the history of the small pox, scarcely take into their contemplation more than the advantages of the inoculated over the natural small-pox, in the points of preservation of the lives of individuals, and the substitution of a disease generally slight for a disease generally severe: and such persons imagine, that the practice of inoculation neither requires, nor is, perhaps, capable of further improvement: But those who are more extensively acquainted with the history of the small-pox know that it is productive of a great deal of mischief, notwithstanding the advantages of inoculation;—for,

1. Under the best treatment, a certain proportion of persons die in the inoculated small pox; and although the proportion of deaths to the recoveries may not exceed five out of a thousand patients, the distress occasioned by these fatal cases is more severely felt than when such cases occur in the casual disease: therefore the substitution of a milder disease will contribute to lessen the distress which would thereby be occasioned.

2. It seems fair to calculate, that, in the inoculated small pox, one in twenty-five patients undergoes a severe disease.

3. The numerous sources of the small pox infection now preclude every prospect of extinguishing this disease: and unless inoculation were universally practised, it is most likely that the proportional mortality by the natural small pox is rather increased than diminished, in consequence of the more extensive dissemination of the infection by inoculation.

4. In a certain proportion of inoculated cases of small pox, deformities of the skin are produced, which no practitioner can be answerable for preventing in any instance. Diseases also are frequently excited by inoculation to which a disposition pre-existed in the constitution.

5. In particular families, and in particular states of the constitution, as in pregnancy, &c. the small pox is an exceedingly dangerous disease, even by inoculation. Now, it is manifest, from the accounts which have been collected of the disorder called by the name of the cow-pock, and particularly from the experience, by inoculation of it, since January last, that the hurtful effects of the small pox above stated may be prevented, by substituting for it the inoculation of the cow-pock:—Because,

1. Of above four thousand persons who have had the inoculated cow-pock, one only has died. There is, however, good ground for believing that the proportional mortality will be even less than here stated.

2. Not a single well-attested instance has been produced, among more than 2000 of the above persons, known to have had the inoculated vaccine pock, and who were subsequently inoculated for the small pox, of this disease being subsequently taken; although many of these were also exposed to the infectious effluvia of the na-

small small-pox. And traditionally, this fact has been established time immemorial, with regard to the casual cow-pock.

3. It may safely be affirmed, that the inoculated cow-pock is generally a much slighter disease than the inoculated smallpox; and that the proportion of severe cases in the latter is to the former as at least ten to one.

4. It does not appear that the genuine vaccine pock can be propagated like the smallpox, by effluvia from persons laboring under it. Hence, if the vaccine inoculation should be universally instituted in place of the smallpox, it is reasonable to conclude, that that this most loathsome and fatal malady will be extinguished; and, like the sweating sickness, plague, certain kinds of leprosy, &c. be known in this country only by name.

5. It does not appear that the vaccine poison, like that of the smallpox, can be conveyed so as to produce the disease indirectly from diseased persons, by adhering to cloaths, furniture, bedding, letters, &c. Hence no danger of its propagation in these channels is to be apprehended from the universal practice of the inoculation of the cow-pock.

6. It has been found that a person, whose constitution has distinctly undergone the vaccine disease, is in future uninfected of the same disorder. Hence no objection can be made to the new inoculation, as was once urged, on account of its being believed, that, by the commutation of the smallpox for the vaccine pock, an eruptive disease would be introduced, to which the same person would be repeatedly liable.

7. It does not appear that those who have already gone through the smallpox are susceptible of the vaccine disease, as was a little time ago believed. Hence no objection can be urged on the score of persons who have already gone through the smallpox being liable to a new infectious disease, by the introduction of the vaccine inoculation.

8. Experience shews, that there is no reason to apprehend the smallest chance of deformities of the skin from the vaccine inoculation.

9. The extensive practice of the vaccine inoculation in the present year, & the accounts of the disease in the usual way, do not show that any other disease will be excited subsequently, which is peculiarly imputable to the new practice.

Then follows the plan.

President.—

Vice-Presidents.—Rt Hon. Lord Petre.

Sir W. Lee, Bart.

Sir G. Baker, Bart.

H. J. De Salis, D. D.

William Adam, Esq. M. P.

W. Devaynes, Esq. M. P.

Treasurer.—Stephen Aileay.

Physicians.—George Pearson, M. D.

Lawrence Nihell M. D. J. Nelson, M. D.

Consulting Surgeons.—Thomas Keate, Esq. John Rush, Esq.

Surgeons.—Robert Keate, Esq. John Gunning Esq. J. C. Carpus, Esq.

Visiting Apothecaries.—Augustus Brande, Esq. Francis Rivers, Esq. Mr. Everard Brande.

Resident Apothecary.—Mr. John Lewis.

It is sincerely to be wished, that this example may be followed by the establishment of similar institutions in every large town in the British dominions.

“Died on the 30th January, 1802,

at his seat, KINGSTON HALL, in Somerset County, THOMAS KING, Esq.

aged 57 years.—In his death the friends to order and industry have sustained a great loss. His life has afforded his acquaintance an illustrious example of religion, morality, and benevolence.

“Peace be to his ashes.”

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Thomas Harrison, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons who may have any claims against the deceased, are requested to bring them in and receive payment: and all persons indebted to the estate by bond, bill, note or account are requested to make speedy payment.

The business will be carried on as usual by the subscriber at the same place, who expects a General Assortment from London early in the Spring.

SAMUEL HARRISON.

Bayside, 6th February, 1802.

IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, January 30, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Resolution of the last session of assembly, respecting the debtors of the state, be published in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegraph, at Baltimore; the Museum, at George-town; the National Intelligence; the paper at Easton; in Birtgis's paper, at Frederick-town; and in Grievess's paper, at Hagar's-town, three times in each week, for the space of three weeks successively, for information; and all delinquent debtors are notified, that unless they make satisfactory payments to the treasurer of the western or eastern shore, (as the case may be) on or before the tenth day of March next, suits will be commenced against them indiscriminately.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

RESOLVED, That the governor be and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to direct suits to be commenced against such of the debtors to the state as he may think proper, and appoint an attorney or attorneys to any particular suit or suits so directed to be brought; provided, that all debts due to the state shall be paid to the treasurer of the western or eastern shore, and to no other person or persons whatsoever.

Notice.

THIS is to give Notice, that the subscribers, Henry Colston, of Talbot county, in the state of Maryland, and Elizabeth Colston, of Dorchester county aforesaid, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county aforesaid, in the state aforesaid, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Jeremiah Colston, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, or one of them, on or before the second Monday in August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 8th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1802.

The subscribers will attend at their dwelling houses, and at Easton in Talbot county, for the purpose of receiving the above claims.

HENRY COLSTON, Adm'r.
ELIZABETH COLSTON, Adm'r.

TRACTS and Lots of Land in Somerset County, the amount of Taxes respectively due, and the persons respectively chargeable with the same, for which no personal property can be found in said county to discharge them.

Persons Names.

Persons Names.	Taxes due
William Adams' Heirs	
pt Waley chance,	
pt. Cramburn,	
pt. Trouble,	
pt. Windsor,	
Mill Lot,	
North forland,	
Marsh,	
Lot,	
Lot No. 16,	
Isaiah Dorman,	
Dorman's Discovery,	
Dorman's Conclusion	2 4 6
Tubman Woolford,	
Thornton,	
Jessamine,	
Hackle,	
Thomas' beginning	3 7 10
Thomas Pollitts Heirs,	
Addition to Hogyard	3 4 6
Joseph Gotro Lot,	3 0
James Polk's Heirs,	
Name not known, 405 acres	4 9 4

Notice is hereby given, that unless the County Tax, proportion of advertising and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid shall be paid to George Handy, Esq. Collector of Somerset county on or before the first Tuesday in June next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset County.
SAMUEL SMITH, Clerk.
January 6, 1802.

Public Vendue.

LANDS FOR SALE

By virtue of a Decree and Order of the Chancellor passed on the 5th of January last, I shall expose at Public Auction upon the premises on the 9th day of March next, if fair, and if not on the day after, all the Estate, Right and Title of Robins Chamberlaine, an Insolvent Debtor of Talbot County, in and to all that valuable Farm or Seat of Land lately occupied by John Jones, adjoining the town of Easton, composed of several parts or parcels of Tracts of Land, and containing by estimation 300 acres and upwards. The situation of this Property is so well known, and its superior advantages to almost any estate of land on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, resulting from its vicinity to the town of Easton, binding there-with near 100 perches—its command of a fine landing on navigable water near the head of Fredhaven creek, independent of its acknowledged fertility of soil, cannot fail to excite emulation and enterprise among those who wish to acquire Real Property which will furnish abundant security to principal and afford the fairest prospect of profitable interest. The more effectually to gratify the general expectation of purchase and to place so valuable an object within the reach of men of more moderate circumstances, about one third of the Farm next adjoining the town will be divided and sold in lots of from two to ten acres and upwards; each of which will be sold subject to a right of accretion and outlet. The residue will be disposed of in the whole or in lots of 50 or 100 acres each. The purchaser to give bond with security to the Trustee for paying one half the purchase money in nine months and the residue in fifteen months from the time of sale.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.

February 9, 1802.

N. B. A Plat containing an accurate location of the land, and of the lots as divided for sale will be prepared and exhibited to view on the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and to continue until the whole is sold.

Public Vendue.

Real and Personal Property for Sale at Vendue.

TO be sold agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of James Earle Denny, late of Talbot county, deceased, at his late dwelling, on Saturday the 13th of February, at 11 o'clock, on a credit or for cash, the personal estate of the deceased, consisting of valuable House and Kitchen Furniture, also Horses and Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Plantation Utensils, two Riding Carriages, a Waggon, and many other valuable articles.

And on Tuesday the 23d between the hours of one and three o'clock, will be offered for sale at Easton, if not sold before at private sale, One Hundred and Forty-one Acres of Land, lying in Talbot county between the main road and Potts's Mill Branch, and adjoining the plantation called the "Fork," and on the road from Easton to Centreville:

And on Saturday the 27th of Feb. about 12 o'clock, will offered at Public Vendue on the premises in Caroline county, adjoining the Lands of Mr. Thomas Hardcastle and Mr. James Brodey, and on the main road from Choptank Bridge to the Long Marsh, a Farm of about Three Hundred Acres of Land, well timbered with white oak; if sold on a Credit bonds with satisfactory security will be required, as well for the personal as real property, for all sums above five pounds, if under that sum, cash will be required.—The length of credit will be made known on the day of sale: should either of the above days be rainy the next fair day, Sundays excepted: it is thought needless to give any further descriptions of the above lands, as persons inclining to purchase will view it before they purchase. Possession will be given on the first day of January 1803.

All persons indebted to the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to produce them legally authenticated for settlement.

Thomas Banning is empowered to collect the debts.

HENRY BANNING,
Ex'r of J. E. Denny.
January 30, 1802.

Public Vendue.

By virtue of a decree from the honorable the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the 23d of February next, at the mansion of the late major RICHARD CREW,

ALL the real estate of the said Richard and Crew, consisting of about twelve hundred and twenty acres of land, in one body, situated in Anne-Arundel county, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, and forms the mouth of Herring Bay, twenty miles from Annapolis, fifteen from Baltimore, and thirty five from the city of Washington; this land is as rich and fertile as any on the Chesapeake, affords the most luxuriant pasturage, has a large proportion of meadow land, and the greatest abundance of fire wood and timber, &c. for ship building the best timber on the Chesapeake may be had on this land; the situation is healthy, and as beautiful a prospect as any on the bay, a good harbor, and the waters lying around the land afford the greatest abundance of excellent fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. The improvements are valuable, consisting of a large two story brick dwelling-house, with four rooms and a commodious passage on each floor, with excellent cellars under the whole house, a large and elegant garden, laid off with walks, a good kitchen, and almost every other necessary out house. The very convenient situation of this land must be obvious to every person wishing to purchase, as the wood, timber, and the whole product of the land, can be removed from thence by water and that in a few hours, to the markets of Annapolis and Baltimore.

A more minute description of this valuable property is thought unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase can view the same, by applying to Deane Richard Crew, who resides thereon, or to Mr. Philemon L. Chew, who lives within a few miles of it. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall either pay down one sixth part of the purchase money on the day of sale, or give bond with security for the payment of the same on the Chancellor's ratification, which will be in four weeks after the return of the sale is to him made by the trustee, for the residue a bond, or bonds, are to be given, with security, on interest, to be approved by the Chancellor, payable in equal annual payments; and on the receipt of the whole of the purchase money, the subscriber, by a good deed indented, will give, grant, bargain, sell, and confirm to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, their heirs, the land sold to them, and all the rights, title, interest, and estate therein and thereto, of the said Richard Crew, or his heirs, or any persons claiming by, from or under them. It is further ordered by the Chancellor, that the creditors of the said deceased, who have not yet exhibited their claims, shall file the same in the court of chancery, with the vouchers thereof, before the first day of June next.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Trustee.

January 15, 1802.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of Elizabeth Pickering, late of Talbot county, deceased, that the subscriber intends to strike a dividend among the representatives of the deceased, and the estate being sufficient to pay all her just debts, and that he will attend at Easton for that purpose on the 3d Wednesday in March next, where he earnestly requests them to appear, with their claims against the said deceased, legally authenticated. All persons who are inattentive to this notice, will be forever barred from any part of the said estate.

Those who are indebted to the subscriber for the sale of the above estate, or otherwise, are requested to discharge the same by the said third Wednesday in March, or such steps will certainly be taken as to compel payment.

JOHN ROBERTS,

Administrator.

January 19, 1802.

BLANK
WARRANTS
For Sale at this Office.

A List of the names of Tracts and numbers of Lots of Land, in Allegany county, held by Persons not residents of said county; the amount of the Taxes thereon respectively due for the year 1801, and the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same, the taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany county liable for or chargeable with the same.

Persons Names.	Names of tracts, and No. of Lots.	Taxes due.
		L. S. D. H.
Zachariah Allen,	75, - -	10 1-2
Ca barine Boyer,	29, 315, 326	2 7 1-2
Vaentine Brother,	931,	10 1-2
Michael Boyer,	297, 436,	1 9
Thomas Bodley,	1307	10 1-2
Thomas Blackstone,	2395, 2596, } 2597, 2598, }	3 6
Archibald Chisholm, Shawney War,	226, 80, 4094, } 3127, 4034, }	1 12 11 4 4 1-2
George Cooke, Bottom,	2535,	3 6
William Coe,	438,	10 1-2
Richard Dorsey,	349, 3038, 3166,	10 1-2
John Dove,	Ormes Make,	2 7 1-2
Uriah Ferrest,	Ormes Trouble,	9 2 1-2
	The General's Wife,	8 3 1-2
	14 Lots in Western Post,	15 3 1-2
	Part of Water Works,	13 6 1-2
Samuel Godman,	1124,	12 2 1-2
Archibald Golder,	1930,	10 1-2
Augustin Gambell,	3194, 3197, }	10 1-2
Levy Hughes,	3196, 3197, }	3 6
Thomas Hewitt,	909,	10 1-2
James G. Howard,	273,	10 1-2
Samuel Jay,	216, 492, 164, }	7 10
	170, 810, 290, }	
	1010, 1834, }	
	1121,	
Thomas Johnson,	Promised Land,	4 3 4
Thomas & Ann,	Peace & Plenty,	5 4 2
Part Spruce Spring,	320 Lots Westward of Cum-	3 18 1-2
lund,		3 4
Barward Jones,	Part Granery,	13 17 8 1-2
Eliza Jarrett,	131, 21, 4336, }	7 6 1-2
	1935, 56, 131, }	
	932, 2536, }	8 9
	241, 1267,	
John Kingan,	Kingan's Discovery,	1 4
Lloyd S. Pacea,	Small Meadows,	17 9 1-2
	Hunting ground,	9 2 1-2
	Bucks Bones,	1 14 6 1-2
	Rich Glade,	8
William Meloy,	1293, 1294, 3115,	2 7 1-2
Gilbert Mardock,	835, 931,	1 9
James Miller,	416, 250, 359, }	5 2 1-2
	487, 929, 417, }	
Robert G. Maynard,	2397, 2022, 310 }	3 6
	811,	18 2
John Orme,	Mill Seat & Felicity,	15 1 1-2
John Pollard,	165, 113, 2029, }	4 4 1-2
	1244, 850,	1 12 6
Walter Roe,	Dunghill,	2363, 2164,
John Randle,	2305, 2366,	3 6
Thomas B. Randle,	950, 915, 885, }	3 2 1-2
	1150, 1130, 130 }	
Mitchell Robinson,	2060, 2061, }	3 6
	2062, 2067, }	
Samuel Selby, 3d,	Loeust Ridge reserved,	4 16 1-2
	Refurvey on Recourge,	
	Castle Hill,	
John Selby,	1237,	10 1-2
James Shaw,	3065,	10 1-2
Gustavus Scott's		
Hairs,	Governor's Neglect,	1 15 9 1-2
	Roby's Delight,	19 4 1-2
	Ormes Attention,	1 11 5 1-2
	Cheanut Grove,	1 1 2
	Now or Never,	1 7 7 1-2
	2487,	3 3
Benjamin Stoddert,	Hard Struggle,	1 12 4 1-2
	Mount Piggab,	1 12 7 1-2
	Robys Delight and Rays }	1 14 10
	Discovery,	
	New Carthage,	5
	Ormes Discovery,	15 9 1-2
	Mount Pleasant,	1 4 11
	Ormes Choice,	13 1 1-2
	Pleasant Ridge,	9 9 1-2
	Park,	5 18 6 1-2
	Mount Etta,	1 4 11 1-2
	The Diadem,	2 4 2 1-2
	Cherry Tree Meadows,	1 10 2 1-2
	Mill Seat,	3 5 1-2
	Pink of Allegany,	7 6 7 1-2
	First Venture,	6 11 1-2
	Republic,	10 18 1-2
	Addition,	14 16
	3435, 3982, }	
	3883, 3984, }	
	3885, 3886, }	
	3400, 3 9,	
	3 50, 3451,	
	3452, 345,	
	3455, 34 6,	
	3458, 3454,	
	3461, 3462,	
	4163,	
	2615, 2616,	
	2618, 2619,	

Persons Names.	Names of Tracts, and No. of Lots.	Taxes due.
		L. S. D. H.
John Thompson,	1325, 1136, }	2 7 1-2
	1325,	10 1-2
John Willson,	4045,	1 9
James West, Junr.	2081, 1005,	
Richard Corbur,	1 House and Lot,	5
	Western Post,	
	2 State Lot,	
George Every,	Colemine,	1 9
Thomas Johnson,	2 Lots,	3 6
Honore Martin,	Refurvey on Hamp-	13 3
	stead Park,	
Henry Myers,	Chance,	4 8
Abel Sargeant,	5 Acres Land,	
	2 Houses and Lots,	
	8 Lots,	
Benjamin Black,	Parker's Neglect,	1 2 3 1-2
Denton Jacques,	Bottom,	3 6
Edward Langley,	4021,	1 10
	Brodhags Coal Mine,	
Thomas J. Beat-	1 Lot, Cumberland	2 1
ly,		
Peter D. Evoc-	4 Lots, Cumberland,	4 7
mon,		
James M'Pherson,	1 Lot, Cumberland,	2 1
Robert Selby's		
Heirs,	1 Lot, Cumberland,	2 1
Joseph Tomlin-		
son,	1 Lot, Cumberland,	1 7
Charles Beatty,	Jacob's Ladder,	10 5
James Beatty,	Refurvey on Elk Lick,	
	The Request,	
	Josephs Foily,	
	Lost Grove,	
George Reiley,	Redbird Thicket,	5 10 1-2
	1464, 290, }	3 6
	94, 95,	
Nathan Gregg,	New Addition,	7 1
John C. Jones,	Horse Pasture,	8 1

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the County Tax, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid shall be paid to William M. Mahon, Esq. Collector of Allegany County, on or before the first Monday in June next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sums due thereon shall be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany County.

November 27, 1801.

AQUILA BROWNE, Clerk,

Nov-98.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Talbot county, near Oxford, on Sunday evening the 3d of this instant A DARK MULLATTO MAN, named James Steel, about 30 years of age—He is about five feet six inches high—very stout made—pock marked—near sighted—broad face—surly countenance—muttering voice, and walks parrot toed. He is remarkably fond of a Fiddle, and may probably be discovered by it.—Had on, 2 white kersey jackets, an under vest of yellow colored cloth, a country linen shirt, kersey garters, white country stockings, and new shoes—and carried no bundle of cloaths with him. Whoever will apprehend and secure said James Steel, so that I get him again, shall have a reward of Fifteen Dollars if taken in Talbot county, & Thirty Dollars if out of the county. GREENBERRY GOLDSBOROUGH. January 4, 1802.

A COCHEE & HORSES FOR SALE,

THE Coach is two years old, the Horses six and seven.—They may be seen, & particulars made known by applying to Doctor Thomas Willson, near Queen's Town. Sept. 1, 1801.

WANTED,

A BOY, of about 13 or 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the PRINING BUSINESS. Apply at this Office. Sept. 1, 1801.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the Rev. John Bowie, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the first day of January next; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JAMES BOWIE, Administrator. Sept. 18, 1801. 6w. '85.

FOR SALE At the Herald Office, THE CUSTOMARY PATENT MEDICINES.

Notice.

ALL the Books of the late Arthur Bryan & every Paper that relates to the Administration on his Estate, are in the hands of William Richmond, to whom all payments must be made, and claims rendered.

William Richmond, } Ad'rs.
William Bryan, }
Wye Manor, Jan. 16, 1802. '3.

FOR SALE, FOR WANT OF EMPLOY,

A STOUT, Healthy Negro Woman and three Children—She has been accustomed to House and Field Work. For particulars enquire at this Office. Jan. 19, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE Orphans Court of Talbot county finding that the days heretofore set apart by them for the purpose of passing Accounts against deceased persons, are not sufficient, will sit on Friday the 29th inst. for that purpose, and thereafter on the third Monday in every month.

JAMES PRICE, Reg. of Wills for Talbot County. Jan. 26, 1802.

Notice.

THIS is to give Notice that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of John Bestpilete, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, living in Dorchester county aforesaid, on or before the 26th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of January, Anno Domini 1802.

WILLIAM CRAFT, Adm'r.

BLANKS

Of all kind Printed at this Office, with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.



EASTON—(Maryland:) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

(Vol. XIIth.) TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1862. (No. 606.)

From the New-York Evening Post.

THE EXAMINATION.

IN the rage for change, or under the stimulus of a deep rooted animosity against the former administrations, or for the sake of gaining popular favor by a profuse display of extraordinary zeal for economy, even our judiciary system has not passed unassailed. The attack here is not so open as that on the revenue; but when we are told that the states individually have "principal care of our persons, our property and our reputation; constituting the great field of human concerns; & that therefore we may well doubt whether our organization is not too complicated, too expensive: whether offices & officers have not been multiplied unnecessarily & sometimes injuriously to the service they were meant to promote;" when afterwards it is observed that "the judiciary system will of course present itself to the contemplation of congress;" and when it appears that pains had been taken to form and communicate a numerical list of all the causes decided since the first establishment of the courts, in order that congress may be able to judge of the proportion which the institution bears to the business; with all these indications it is not to be misunderstood that the intention was unequivocally to recommend material alterations in the system.

No had thermometer of the capacity of our chief magistracy for government is furnished by the rule which he offers for judging of the utility of the federal courts; namely, the exact number of causes which have been by them decided. There is hardly any stronger symptom of a pigmy mind, than a propensity to allow greater weight to secondary than to primary considerations.

It ought at least to have been adverted to, that if this circumstance were a perfect criterion, it is yet too early to apply it, especially to the courts recently erected: and it might have merited reflection, that it would have been prudent to wait for a more advanced period of the presidential term, to ascertain what influence the great change which has lately happened in our public functionaries may have on the confidence, which in many parts of the Union has heretofore been reposed in the state courts, so as to prevent a preference of those of the United States.

But to enable us duly to appreciate the wisdom of the projected innovation, it is necessary to review the objects which were designed to be accomplished by the arrangement of the judiciary power as it is seen in the constitution, and to examine the organization which has been adopted to give effect to those objects.

It is well known to all who were acquainted with the situation of our public affairs when the constitution was framed, and it is to be inferred from the provisions of the instrument itself, that the objects contemplated, were, 1st, To provide a faithful and efficient organ for carrying into execution the laws of the United States, which otherwise would be a dead letter. 2d, To secure the fair interpretation & execution of our treaties with foreign nations. 3d, To maintain harmony between the individual states, not only by an independent & impartial mode of determining controversies between them but

by frustrating the effects of partial laws in any one, injurious to the rights of the citizens of another. 4th, To guard generally against the invasions of property & right by fraudulent and oppressive laws of particular states enforced by their own tribunals. 5th, To guard the rights & conciliate the confidence of foreigners, by giving them the option of tribunals created by & responsible to the general government; which having the immediate charge of our external relations, including the care of our national peace, might be expected to be more tenacious of such an administration of justice as would leave to the citizens of other countries no real cause of complaint. 6th, To protect reciprocally the rights and inspire mutually the confidence of the citizens of different states in their intercourse with each other, by enabling them to resort to tribunals so constituted as to be essentially free from local bias or partiality. 7th, To give the citizens of each state a fair chance of impartial justice through the medium of those tribunals, in cases which the titles to property might depend on the conflicting grants of different states. These were the immensely important objects to be attained by the institution of an adequate judiciary power, in the government of the United States. Nor did its institution depend upon mere speculative opinion, though indeed even that would have been sufficient to indicate the expediency of the measure; but experience had actually in a variety of ways demonstrated its necessity.

The treaties of the United States had been infringed by the state laws, put in execution by state judiciaries. The rights of property had been invaded by the same means, in numerous instances, as well with respect to foreigners as to citizens; as well between citizens of different states, as between citizens of the same state. There were many cases in which lands were held or claimed under adverse grants of different states, having rival pretensions; and in respect to which the local tribunals, even if not fettered by the local laws, could hardly be expected to be impartial. In several of the states the courts were so constituted as not to afford sufficient assurance of a pure, enlightened and independent administration of justice; an evil which in some of them still continues. From these different sources serious mischiefs had been felt. The interests of the United States, in their foreign concerns, had suffered; their reputation had been tarnished; their peace endangered; their mutual harmony had been disturbed or menaced; creditors had been ruined or in a very extensive degree much injured; confidence in pecuniary transactions had been destroyed, and the springs of industry had been proportionably relaxed. To these circumstances, as much, perhaps, as to any other, that accompanied a defective social organization, are we to attribute that miserable and prostrate situation of our affairs, which immediately before the establishment of our present national constitution, filled every intelligent lover of his country with affliction and mortification. To the institution of a complete judiciary, little less than to any one provision in that constitution, is to be ascribed the rapid and salutary renovation of our affairs which succeeded.

The enumeration* of the component parts of the Judicial power, in the constitution, has an evident eye to the several objects which have been stated: And considering their vast magnitude, no sound politician will doubt that the principal question, with the administration, ought to be, how to give the greatest efficacy to this essential part of the system; in comparison with which the more or less of expence, must be a matter of trivial moment. The difference of expence between an enlarged and a contracted plan, may be deemed an atom in the great scale of national expenditure. The fulfilment of the important ends of this part of our constitutional plan, though with but a small degree of additional energy, facility, or convenience, must infinitely overbalance the consideration of such difference of expence.

The number of causes which have been tried in these courts, as already intimated, can furnish but a very imperfect test by which to decide upon their utility or necessity. Their existence alone has a powerful and salutary effect. The liberty to use them, even where it is not often exercised, inspires confidence in the intercourse of business. They are viewed as beneficent guardians whose protection may be claimed when necessary. They induce caution in the state, and promote in them, a more attentive, if not a more able administration of justice. Though in some districts of the union the federal courts are seldom resorted to, in others they are used in an extensive degree, particularly as between foreigners and citizens, and between citizens of different states.

That their organization throughout the United States ought to be uniform, will not be denied; and it is evident that it ought to be regulated by the situation of those parts in which a greater degree of employment denotes the courts to be most necessary: Of consequence, if the quantity of business were at all a guide, the scenes in which there is the greatest employment for the federal courts, ought to furnish the rule of computation; it ought not to be sought for in the aggregate of business, throughout the union. In reference to this point, it is likewise material to observe that, from the manner in which the federal courts were constituted, previous to the last arrangement, the organization of the state courts was so much better adapted to expedition, as to afford a strong motive for giving them a preference. The establishment of circuit courts, as now modified, will vary that circumstance, and therefore, attract more business; but it is evident that, it must require a course of years, fully to exemplify its operations, which

* "Sec. II. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects."

cannot be seen in a few months, or in a single year. To attempt, therefore, to draw important inferences from the short experience hitherto had, is worse than puerile.

LUCIUS CRASSUS.

SPEECH

Of JOSEPH H. FLEMING, of the city of Philadelphia, in the Lyceum, or Society for Free Debate, on the Question, *Whether a Representative in a Free Government is bound to act by the Will of his Constituents, legally had, or by his own Judgment.*

(Fifteen minutes only allowed to speak.)

Mr. Chairman,

WHAT the gentleman that has just sat down has said respecting Lord Chatham's being member for the Borough of Andover, in England, at the same time he was Lord Chatham, is a mistake; he could not be a representative for a borough and be a peer of the realm at the same time. He had not his title by hereditary right, but was by patent created a peer, and I believe the first of that title; before that he was a commoner as well as prime minister of England, and might have been member for Andover; but that as it was his opposing the petition of his constituents after presenting it to the House of Commons, shewed clearly the independency of the man, as their representative; which character in my humble opinion, ought to be supported in every free government. I shall, Mr. Chairman, take the liberty of mentioning a few instances of the independency of character of representatives in other countries as well as in our own; instances of the kind no doubt are numerous in all free countries (or those that are reputed so) but I shall confine myself to a very few instances, & some of them very recent ones. Lord Chatham I have mentioned before: Another English commoner Lord Percival, (the son of a peer) when member for the city of Westminster, several years ago, tells his constituents in answer to them, on instructions being by them sent to him, as follows, "Gentlemen, you are welcome upon all occasions, and I look upon this application as a fresh instance of your friendship; as I never concealed my principles from you, so I will never depart from them; the only motives that direct my conduct are the preservation of the constitution of my country, the security of the present royal family upon the throne, and the common liberty of Europe. Those views I shall always think inseparable; in the prosecution of them, my judgment sometimes may—my heart shall never fail me. I remember on my part, that to your independent voice I owe my seat in parliament—on yours you will not forget, that I ought to be independent there. When I differ from your sentiments, I shall do it with great reluctance, and then only when I am convinced that your true interest must extort it from me. In such a case, the crime is equal to flatter popularity, and to court power. It becomes me to respect both, but it is my duty to follow neither, beyond those limits which the circumstances of time, prudence, necessity and the public safety may require and determine."

The other instances, Mr. Chairman, are in our own country, and since the present Federal system was established,

It was respecting the carrying of the British treaty into effect, by voting the necessary appropriations for that purpose. General Smith, member of congress for the town and county of Baltimore, was instructed by a part of his constituents to vote for every thing that would be necessary to carry the treaty into effect—he writes them a sensible, severe, but delicate reproof in answer to their instructions. But I rather prefer Lord Percival's answer to Mr. Smith's as it is an honest and absolute declaration of the principle on which that gentleman's mind seems to balance; indeed in the course of my reading, I have never met with any thing of the kind better conceived or more nobly expressed. Mr. Smith's instructions, Mr. Chairman, shew the weakness and folly of a particular body of men, who presume to instruct and dictate to their representative, to whom for the term of two years they had intrusted their protection, their public cares, and political will. His answer to their instructions is in these words, viz. "I am honored with yours of the 14th inst. (April, 1796) covering instructions signed by three hundred & eighty-five of my constituents, requesting me to exert my best endeavors (I presume it is meant constitutionally) to carry the British treaty into effect, and to oppose whatever might tend to clog the appropriations necessary for that purpose, in due season. For the line of conduct I had determined to take before I was honored with those instructions, and from which I have not deviated, I beg leave to refer to what I have said in my place in congress.—The district I have the honor to represent, consists of the county and town of Baltimore, in number, at present, above forty thousand; two thirds thereof inhabiting the county, the other third the town; would my constituents of the county, or the great body of those in the town be pleased, or could they have the proper confidence in me if they thought that I would at any time suffer myself to be surprised into the giving a vote in consequence of the instructions of less than one tenth of the electors of the district? Suppose, for instance, that a few had with profound secrecy, without any previous notice, prepared a set of instructions, and had obtained (by such means as would best answer their immediate purposes) the signatures of three hundred and eighty-five of my constituents, directing me not to give my consent to appropriate the money necessary to carry the treaty into effect: would you have thought it my duty to have obeyed? I presume not. Yet it is my duty to know no distinction. Instructions are of a very delicate nature, and ought not to be given without previous notification, being well digested and understood. In the present instance they have done but little harm, but an example being thus set, may hereafter be turned to very improper and dangerous uses.—By such conduct you may create a jealousy and a well founded one, in the minds of the respectable and independent farmers of the country; they may conceive that you are exercising an improper influence over their and your representative; and they may in future think, the member being chosen from the body of the county will be liable to mercantile influence."—So much from Mr. Smith's letter, Mr. Chairman, a gentleman whom it is well known is a friend to the interests of his country, to liberty, and to mankind, and who on a late occasion, the western insurrection, exerted himself in a very patriotic and becoming manner. Mr. Chairman, a representative in a free government like our own ought at all times and in all cases, not to be debased the right of exercising his own independent, and unbiassed judgment, he ought not, in my opinion, to be clogged or fettered with any instructions whatever. Man is not a machine, so that he may upon all occasions be put to what use others may think proper to put him to; to implicitly command and work him to their purposes, be it right or be it wrong; his own understanding and judgment ought to be his guide, or what, Mr. Chairman, has the Almighty given him an understanding & judgment for, but to exercise it?—Mr. Chairman, how would General Smith have stood had three hundred and eighty-five of his constituents or part of them instructed him to have op-

posed the carrying of the treaty into effect, as the others did to vote for its being carried into effect. I say, how must he have stood? Every man must most certainly conclude in a very awkward situation indeed; I say then how must he act? What must he do? the answer is very plain and obvious, vote according to his own understanding & judgment, the only criterion by which he is able to judge. Mr. Chairman, if I understand the matter right, every representative is under an oath, and what is that oath? I believe it to be this, to support the constitution of his country, and to do justice to his constituents, according to his judgment. Must the lonely and local number of three hundred and eighty-five persons in Baltimore town rule a representative of sixteen confederated republics? I am sure they ought not. Mr. Smith is as much a representative of the union as of his own district; and had he thought it was for the good of the republic, he would have been justifiable to have voted for carrying the treaty or any other public beneficial measure into effect, had he been instructed otherwise by his constituents. I hold this doctrine. Mr. Chairman, because when our federal government was established, it was in a measure to do away all localities, & for the good of all the states in unity. Besides, Mr. Chairman, a representative has far more & many opportunities and advantages of information, than numbers of his constituents, and no doubt knows their interests far better. I say, Mr. Chairman, in this enlightened age, where political light and truth, which is tolerably well received by persons of the best discernment, and will be better & better understood in a country where the liberty of the press, and liberty of speaking and writing our sentiments is so happily established, and which I hope may never be taken from us, provided it is done with decency and propriety.

I shall make but one or two remarks more on this question. How is it, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Madison, Mr. Brent, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Findley and several others in the house of representatives of the United States, presented a great number of petitions in favor of carrying the British treaty into effect, and yet the same men voted diametrically opposite to the opinions of their constituents & yet those same men, or many of them have been re-elected into their former places. What does this prove? I think it proves very clearly in my idea of the business, that their constituents hold this doctrine sound and good; & I hold that their representatives ought to act by their own free and independent judgment which God and nature has put into their power, and which no doubt ought to be fully exercised. If the doctrine holds good, that representatives ought to do as their constituents order them, it tends to defeat and destroy one fundamental object & principal security in a republican government, I mean responsibility.—And I am very sure, that instructions to representatives are inadmissible in principle and pernicious in practice.

IN CHANCERY.

January 16, 1802.
ORDERED, that the sale made by John Duhamell, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of James Johnson, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, stated in his report shall be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the twenty fifth day of March next provided a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Eastern newspapers before the twenty-fourth day of February next.

The report states that two tracts of Land called Marlins Beginning and Smith's Field, containing 143 1-8 acres, were sold to Samuel Rochester at £. 5 0 1 per acre, and a tract of land called Compulsion was sold to James Rochester at £. 4 2 4 per acre.

True Copy.

Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

BLANKS

Of all kind Printed at this Office, with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Paris papers to the 25th ult. are arrived. By these it appears, that the French legislative body opened their sitting the 22d inst. At this meeting Thibaudeau presented a view of the state of the nation, of which the conclusion, which is here subjoined, is by far the most interesting part.

"After the peace of Luneville, France was enabled to fall with her whole weight on the kingdom of Naples, to punish its sovereign for having first violated the treaties, and to make him repent the affronts which the French had experienced even in the port of Naples; but the government deemed itself revenged the instant it was capable of inflicting vengeance.—It felt but the wish and the necessity of peace; and, in order to grant it, it only demanded the ports Otranto, necessary to its views on the east, since Malta was in the possession of the English.

"Paul the first loved France. He wished for the peace of Europe; wished above all to establish the liberty of the seas. This great soul was sensible to the pacific sentiments manifested by the first consul. It was afterwards sensible to our victories. Thence arose the first ties which attached him to the republic.

"On a sudden Russia, Denmark, Sweden and Prussia united. A coalition was formed to guarantee the liberty of the seas. Hanover was occupied by Prussian troops. Grand and vast operations were preparing; but Paul the first died suddenly.

"Bavaria took the first opportunity of refusing that connection by which she was united to France. This important ally has for us experienced great losses on the left bank of the Rhine. It is both the interest and desire of France, that Bavaria shall obtain on the right bank a just and complete indemnity.

"Great discussions have arisen at Ratibon respecting the execution of the treaty of Luneville, but these discussions do not immediately relate to the republic. The peace of Luneville, concluded with the empire, and ratified by the diet, has irrevocably fixed on that side all the interest of France. If the republic still takes part in the deliberations of Ratibon, she does so only as the guarantee of the stipulation contained the 7th article of the treaty of Luneville, and for the purpose of maintaining a just equilibrium in Germany.

"Peace has been signed with Russia, and nothing shall again disturb the relations existing between these two great nations, which with so many motives to love, have none to be afraid of each other; and which nature has placed at the two extremities of Europe, in order to be the counterpoises of the north and south.

"The Porte restored to her true interests, and her inclinations towards France, has again found her most ancient and faithful ally.

"All the differences with the United States of America have been settled.

"Finally preliminaries of peace with England have been ratified.

"It was natural to expect that the peace with England would be the effect of long negotiations, supported by a system of war, which, though tardy in its preparations, was infallible in its result.

"She had already been abandoned by most of her allies. Hanover, the sole possession of her sovereign on the continent, was still in the possession of Prussia; the Porte, menaced by our important possessions in the Adriatic, had entered upon a separate negotiation.

"Portugal still adhered to her, long subject to the influence and the exclusive commerce of the English. Portugal was in fact, nothing more than a province to Great Britain. It was there that Spain must have found a compensation for the restitution of the Isle of Trinidad. Her army advanced; a division of the troops of the republic was encamped on the frontiers of Portugal to sustain its operations.—But after the commencement of hostilities, and some slight skirmishes, the Spanish Ministry separately ratified the treaty of Bajados. From that moment every one might have

foreseen, with respect to Spain, the loss of Trinidad; from that moment, in fact, England looked upon it as a possession which she had acquired; and ever after excluded from the negotiation every thing which might suppose the possibility of a restitution.

"Before the ratification of the particular treaty between France and Portugal, the government made known to the cabinet of Madrid this determination of England.

"England refused with the same inflexibility to accede to the restitution of Ceylon. But the Batavian republic will find, in the numerous possessions which have been restored to it, the re-establishment of its commerce and its power.

"France has contended for the interests of the allies with as much energy as for her own; she has gone so far as to sacrifice greater advantages which she would have been enabled to obtain for herself; but she was forced to stop at the point in which all negotiation became impossible. Her allies exhausted, afforded to her no more resources for a continuance of the war, & the objects, the restitution of which was denied to them by England, did not counterbalance for them the hazards attendant upon a new campaign, and all the calamities with which it might afflict them.

"Thus in all parts of the world, the republic has only friends or allies, and her commerce and her industry are every where returning to their accustomed channels.

"During the course of the negotiation, the actual ministry of England have evinced a candid desire to put a period to the misfortunes of war; the English people have embraced peace with enthusiasm; the animosities of rivalry are no more, and there will alone remain the emulation of great actions and of useful enterprise.

"The government had considered it as the highest point of its ambition to replace France to its national relations with all nations; its glory will consist in maintaining that work, and in preparing a peace which will constitute its happiness as well as that of humanity.

"The First Consul,

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

"By the first consul,

"The secretary of state,
(Signed) H. B. MARAT."

The other subjects of this state of the nation, are a declaration that all the blacks of St. Domingo and Guadalupe are to be declared free; the struggles for power in Guadalupe, and the ineffectual attempts of the government to suppress the anarchy and despotism which reigned and continued to reign in that island. The mode of public instruction proposed to be adopted is detailed. Thirty schools at the expence of the republic, are erected in the most populous towns; six thousand native pupils are to be distributed amongst these establishments. The means are also stated which have been resorted to for the more effectual suppression of the remnants of the banditti which had infested the roads and desolated the fields.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his Friends and the Public in general for the encouragement he has received since he has opened Public House in Easton, and informs them, that he has removed to the corner House near the court house, formerly occupied by Mrs. Truth, and lastly by Mr. James Reper, where he has supplied himself with a set of trusty servants, and purposes keeping a good Stock of the Best of Liquors, and is determined that nothing shall be wanting for the accommodation of gentlemen. From those advantages, and his attention to serve, he hopes to merit a continuance of public favor.

SOLOMON LOWE.

February 16, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE Orphans Court of Talbot county finding that the days heretofore set apart by them, for the purpose of passing Accounts against deceased persons, are not sufficient, will sit on Friday the 29th inst. for that purpose, and thereafter on the third Monday in every month.

JAMES PRICE, Reg.
of Wills for Talbot County.

Jan. 26, 1802.

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.

IMPORTANT.

To the holders of New-Orleans Debentures.

Extract of a letter from Samuel L. Mitchell, Esq. to a Commercial House in New-York, dated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

"I am now sitting with the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom the petition concerning the New-Orleans debentures has been referred. As I have observed your names subscribed to that petition, I have thought it worth while to let you know that the Committee are of opinion the petitioners are entitled to relief, and that a bill has been agreed upon for that purpose. This bill, with all due speed, will be reported to the house. For my own part, I am quite in favor of granting relief in this case. I think it not only just to the holders of these debentures, but binding upon the public faith.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.

[The following important intelligence was received at N. York, from captain Osborn, of the brig Mary, arrived there in 45 days from Alicante.]

Abstract of a letter from David Humphreys, Esq. dated Madrid, 25th October, 1801.

"I am just advised by the Charge des Affairs of his Swedish Majesty at this court, he has received intelligence from the captain of a merchant vessel of his nation, dated the 24th ult. at Mahon, that a Tripolitan corsair had gone out of that port, and that two others were preparing to sail; all of them having English colors and Minorcan crews, for the purpose of avoiding, under that mask, the searches of the American frigates. His informant adds that these corsairs are furnished with English documents.

Alicant, 31st October, 1801.

"I do hereby certify, that the above is a true copy of the original.

"Per procurat,

"Robert Montgomery.

"John Montgomery."

(CIRCULAR.)

Sir,

"I avail myself of the first courier to convey to your hands the intelligence I have this day received from Smyrna, under date of the 7th Sept. and as it appears to me essential that the captains of our merchant ships should have the earliest information of any additional force the Bahaw of Tripoli may have made to his Squadron cruising against the United States; I here transcribe, that part of the letter which is relative, and to which you may give that publicity you may judge expedient:

"A vessel has lately been purchased here by the Tripolitans, for the purpose it is said of arming her on a cruise against the Americans. She is an Indraatte hull with three polacre masts, mount ten guns of a side, with two stern chasers, has a yellow streak, about two feet broad at the highest of her ports, five cabin windows that open, and two false ones, with a phoenix painted on the centre of her stern, standing upon the stump of a tree, surrounded with a blaze of fire, as if just rising out of it, a bird head of middling size standing on a level and painted white. She is now at the careening wharf and when she returns to port, & and is ready for sea, if any alterations are made, shall duly inform you—as also the quantity of men she may have on board when she goes to sea.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

JOSEPH APPLETON.

A true Copy,

WILL WILLIS.

Consulate Leghorn, 1st Nov. 1801.

ALL the Books of the late Arthur Bryan & every Paper that relates to the Administration on his Estate, are in the hands of William Richmond, to whom all payments must be made, and claims rendered.

William Richmond, Ad'rs.

William Bryan, Ad'rs.

Wye Manor, Jan. 16, 1802.

REALLY MELANCHOLY.

From a Whitestown (N. Y.) paper of December 28.

He that bath ears to hear let him hear— and let us weep with those that weep.

On the third day of October last, the wife of Mr. Rufus Herrick of Norwich, in the county of Chenango, having given a cow some salt, stood in an heedless manner by her until she had eaten it up, when the cow with an antic motion of her head, wounded Mrs. Herrick with one of her horns, so that she let out her bowels, which Mrs. Herrick held up with her hands until she got into the house and laid herself on the bed, where notwithstanding all human efforts for her recovery, she expired five days after, in the 23d year of her age. She left an affectionate husband and five children to mourn her loss: But alas! not long did they mourn, before three of the children were called to follow their deceased parent. On Saturday last (Dec. 12th,) Mr. Herrick went to labor on the side of the river opposite to his house, and set out to return to his family in the beginning of the evening, but some one had removed the canoe, so that he could not conveniently cross the river that night; therefore he concluded to tarry from his family until morning; but he was alarmed about 10 o'clock in the evening by the light of his house in flames; when he made all possible exertions to get to it; but before he or any other one could get to the place, his house, three of his children, two daughters, one in her eleventh year, and the other in her ninth, and a son in his fifth, with all his furniture and effects were consumed. Two sons, Abel and George, the eldest and youngest, one near thirteen and the other about two, escaped the flames. It is supposed that the eldest carried his brother out of the house: but he cannot remember any thing about it. Abel with the marks of fire upon him, ran about 50 rods to the nearest house, but it was too late to obtain relief, for the house had fallen, and the children were dead. A funeral sermon was preached the Monday following, and what little remains of the children could be gathered, were interred by the side of their deceased mother.

Notice.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans Court of Talbot county at February term, 1802,

WILL be exposed to Public Sale at the late Dwelling Plantation of John Roberts, Esq. deceased, on Wednesday the 10th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, part of the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of valuable Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture; a quantity of Hay, and many other articles. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above three pounds, but before the removal of the property the purchaser must give a bond, bill or note with good security, for insuring a punctual payment of the money.

JAMES PRICE, Attorney

in fact for George Roberts,

Administrator of

John Roberts, deceased.

February 16, 1802.

Notice.

THIS is to give Notice, that George Roberts of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of John Roberts, Esq. late of Talbot county, deceased; All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the sixteenth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of February, 1802.

JAMES PRICE, Attorney

in fact for George Roberts,

Administrator of

John Roberts, deceased.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 16.

Notwithstanding the various reports of the death of Touissant, we assure our readers that no confirmation of the event has as yet come to our knowledge.

Died on Thursday the 11th instant, after an illness of eight weeks and three days and in the 39th year of his age, Mr. Solomon Catrope. He was an industrious and respectable citizen of Talbot county. —Peace to his Manes.

Resolutions expressing the sense of congress on the gallant conduct of lieutenant Sterett, the officers and crew of United States Schooner Enterprize.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That they entertain a high sense of the gallant conduct of lieutenant Sterrett, and the other officers, seamen & marines, on board the schooner Enterprize, in the capture of a Tripolitan corsair, of fourteen guns and eighty men.

Resolved, That the president of the United States, be requested to present to lieutenant Sterett, a sword commemorative of the aforesaid heroic action; and that one months pay be allowed to all other officers, seamen and marines, who were on board the Enterprize when the aforesaid action took place.

From the Anti-Democrat.

Messrs. PRENTISS & COLE,

Sirs,

Inclosed I hand you an extract of a letter, which in my opinion, is so highly applicable to the times, and what we daily see, that I hope you may not omit giving it a place in your paper, which contains, day after day principles I ever shall support.

Respectfully yours,

"In losing my office I derive great pleasure from reflecting that I have done all the good I could do; that I have not aggrieved any the meanest individuals; that I tried to temper justice with mercy, and know of no allegations insinuated to the contrary. My thinking and entertaining my own free sentiments—my opposition to vice and immorality, and the enmity of a parcel of ignorant, wicked and abandoned characters, whose friendship I would consider dishonor, are the causes of the office being withheld from me, in issuing the new commissioners of the peace. Virtue must triumph—the victory of vice is but short-lived, and I now look forward to the period when the people, having the scales removed from their eyes, will behold the deformity of their minions, and be surprised themselves at their own blindness, in admiring men whose debauchery, immorality, conjugal infidelity, and irreligious principles, ought to condemn them to perpetual infamy. It requires patience, a trying patience—but certain I am the result must be such as I now predict. A consciousness of rectitude will support a man under all circumstances."

THE CONSTITUTION.

GONE FOREVER.

By numerous letters from Washington we have received the truly melancholy intelligence, that, on the afternoon of Wednesday, the fatal Bill, which seals the death warrant of our constitution, passed the Senate of the United States. For the Bill were sixteen votes, against it fifteen.

Before the passing of the fatal Bill, Mr. Ross moved to amend it in such a manner as to retain the Circuit Court for the third circuit. This amendment was rejected by the ministerial party. Mr. Ross and Mr. Ogden made two able speeches against this work of destruction: but all to no purpose. The bill was passed at little after five o'clock. G. U. S.

A letter from Dublin states, that James Napier Tandy, who bore the commission of General of Brigade in the French service, has received official notice to prepare for immediate execution, or transportation to Botany Bay for life.

IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, February 8, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, passed at the last session of the general assembly of this state, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegraph, at Baltimore; the Museum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Easton; Barrig's paper, at Frederick-town, and in the Washington Spy.

By order,

NINIAN PINCKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every free white male citizen of this state, and no other, above twenty one years of age, having resided twelve months in the county, next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this state above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a residence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote by ballot in the election of such county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general assembly, electors of the senate, and sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

BY a late order of the Chancellor of Maryland, it is Decreed that the terms of sale of the Real Estate of Isaac Perkins, late of Kent county, deceased, (heretofore advertised to be sold on the 8th of March next, on a credit of fifteen months) is, that the purchaser, or purchasers give bond on interest with approved security for paying one third of the Purchase money with interest within one year, another third with interest within two years, and the residue with interest within three years from the day of sale.

JOHN BLACK, Trustee.

Kent County, Maryland,

February 10, 1802.

IN CHANCERY.

January 16, 1802.

ORDERED, that the sale made by William Stenson, trustee for the sale of the real Estate of Maurice Eilers, as stated in his report, shall be absolutely ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 25th day of March next: provided a copy of this order be inserted in Cowan's Newspaper, before the 24th day of February next. The report states, that fifty acres of land sold for the sum of two hundred and two pounds ten shillings current money.

Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD.

Reg. Cur. Can.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from Easton, a Negro man, named JACK, belonging to Edward Noel Cox. Jack is a dark mulatto, very tall and considerably knock-kneed. He has generally a very surly look, but when he pleases, he can assume an air of good nature. Any person who will apprehend and bring him to me, or secure him so that I may get him shall be paid the above reward.

JAMES KEMP.

Castle Haven, Jan. 22, 1802.

Public Vendue.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, appointing the subscriber Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Isaac Perkins, late of Kent county, deceased, will be Sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 8th of March next, at Benjamin Hatchison's Tavern in Chester-Town, all that valuable Property lying in Kent county on Still Pond Creek, called Cannell's Point, containing Nineteen Acres of Land, whereon is erected an elegant Two Story Brick House with three rooms and passage on each floor, and a stone Cellar under the whole, also a large granary situated on said creek convenient for loading and unloading shallops at the door, with a good smoke house, &c. on the said premises there is a sufficient quantity of wood and timber; The situation of this place so advantageous to Trade, & surrounded by a rich country, ought to make it an object of great worth to mercantile gentlemen.

Also, a part of a Tract of Land commonly called Muddy Branch, containing about One Hundred and Eighty-Two Acres of Land, lying near I. U. Church and the Quaker Meeting House, in the county aforesaid. This Land is very fertile, and has a large proportion of timber.

Also, a Tract of Land commonly called Hackett's Farm, lying in the county aforesaid, within three miles of Chester-Town, containing One Hundred and Eighty-One Acres of Land, this land is rich and fertile, has on it a sufficiency of wood, a Dwelling House, Kitchen, Corn House, and Stable.

Also, Two Tracts of Land lying near Perkins's Mills, in the county aforesaid, containing Two Hundred and Six Acres of Land.

Also, about two Acres of Wood Land adjoining Jesse Comegy's land and Perkins's mill pond, in the county aforesaid.

Also, Two College Lots, No. 15 and 16, and an uninclosed Lot in Chester-Town. A further description of any of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed, that any person inclined to purchase will previously view the premises. The whole will be sold together or separately as may suit the purchasers. A credit of fifteen months will be given, on the purchasers giving bond on interest with approved security. The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

JOHN BLACK, Trustee.

Kent County, State of Maryland,
January 29, 1802.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Thomas Harrison, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons who may have any claims against the deceased, are requested to bring them in and receive payment: and all persons indebted to the estate by bond, bill, note or account are requested to make speedy payment.

The business will be carried on as usual by the subscriber at the same place, who expects a General Assortment from London early in the Spring.

SAMUEL HARRISON.
Bayside, 6th February, 1802.

FOR SALE,

STOUT, Healthy Negro Woman and three Children—She has been accustomed to House and Field Work. For particulars enquire at this Office.
Jan. 19, 1802.

A COCHEE & HORSES

FOR SALE,

THE Coach is two years old, the Horses six and seven.—They may be seen, & particulars made known by applying to Doctor Thomas Willson, near Queen's Town.
Sept. 1, 1801.

WANTED,

BOY, of about 13 or 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS. Apply at this Office.
Sept. 1, 1801.

FOR SALE

At the Herald Office,
THE CUSTOMARY
PATENT MEDICINES

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, January 30, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Resolution of the last session of assembly, respecting the debtors of the state, be published in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegraph, at Baltimore; the Museum, at George-town; the National Intelligence; the paper at Easton; in Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town; and in Grievess's paper, at Hagar's-town, three times in each week, for the space of three weeks successively, for information; and all delinquent debtors are notified, that unless they make satisfactory payments to the treasurer of the western, or eastern shore, (as the case may be) on or before the tenth day of March next, suits will be commenced against them indiscriminately.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

RESOLVED, That the governor be and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to direct suits to be commenced against such of the debtors to the state as he may think proper, and appoint an attorney or attorneys to any particular suit or suits so directed to be brought; provided, that all debts due to the state shall be paid to the treasurer of the western or eastern shore, and to no other person or persons whatsoever.

Notice.

THIS is to give Notice, that the subscribers, Henry Colston, of Talbot county, in the state of Maryland, and Elizabeth Colston, of Dorchester county aforesaid, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county aforesaid, in the state aforesaid, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Jeremiah Colston, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, or one of them, on or before the second Monday in August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 8th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1802.

The subscribers will attend at their dwelling houses, and at Easton in Talbot county, for the purpose of receiving the above claims.

HENRY COLSTON, Adm'r.
ELIZABETH COLSTON, Adm'x.

TRACTS and Lots of Land in Somerset County, the amount of Taxes respectively due, and the persons respectively chargeable with the same, for which no personal property can be found in said county to discharge them.

Persons Names.	Taxes due
William Adams' Heirs pt. Waley chance, pt. Cramburn, pt. Trouble, pt. Windfor, Mill Lot, North forland, Marsh, Lot, Lot No. 16, Isiah Dorman, Dorman's Discovery, Dorman's Conclusion	4 5 19 3
Tubman Woolford, Thornton, Jessemine, Hackle, Thomas' beginning	2 4 6
Thomas Pollitts Heirs. Addition to Hugiard	3 4 6
Joseph Gotro Lot, James Polk's Heirs, Name not known, 405 acres	3 0 4 9 4

Notice is hereby given, that unless the County Tax, proportion of advertising and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid shall be paid to George Handy, Esq. Collector of Somerset county on or before the first Tuesday in June next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset County.
SAMUEL SMITH, Clerk.
January 6, 1802.

Public Vendue.

LANDS FOR SALE

BY virtue of a Decree and Order of the Chancellor passed on the 5th of January last, I shall expose at Public Auction upon the premises on the 9th day of March next, if fair, and if not on the day after, all the Estate, Right and Title of Robins Chamberlaine, an Insolvent Debtor of Talbot County, in and to all that valuable Farm or Seat of Land lately occupied by John Jones, adjoining the town of Easton, composed of several parts or parcels of Tracts of Land, and containing by estimation 300 acres and upwards. The situation of this Property is so well known, and its superior advantages to almost any estate of land on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, resulting from its vicinity to the town of Easton, binding there-with near 100 perches—its command of a fine landing on navigable water near the head of Tredhaven creek, independent of its acknowledged fertility of soil, cannot fail to excite emulation and enterprise among those who wish to acquire Real Property; which will furnish abundant security to principal and afford the fairest prospect of profitable interest. The more effectually to gratify the general expectation of purchase and to place so valuable an object within the reach of men of more moderate circumstances, about one third of the Farm next adjoining the town will be divided and sold in lots of from two to ten acres and upwards; each of which will be sold subject to a right of access & outlet. The residue will be disposed of in the whole or in lots of 50 or 100 acres each. The purchaser to give bond with security to the Trustee for paying one half the purchase money in nine months and the residue in fifteen months from the time of sale.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.

February 9, 1802.

N. B. A Plat containing an accurate location of the land, and of the lots as divided for sale will be prepared and exhibited to view on the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and to continue until the whole is sold.

Public Vendue.

Real and Personal Property for Sale at Vendue.

TO be sold agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of James Earle Denny, late of Talbot county, deceased, at his late dwelling, on Saturday the 13th of February, at 11 o'clock, on a credit or for cash, the personal estate of the deceased, consisting of valuable House and Kitchen Furniture, also Horses and Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Plantation Utensils, two Riding Carriages, a Waggon, and many other valuable articles.

And on Tuesday the 23d between the hours of one and three o'clock, will be offered for sale at Easton, if not sold before at private sale, One Hundred and Forty-one Acres of Land, lying in Talbot county between the main road and Potts's Mill Branch, and adjoining the plantation called the "Fork," and on the road from Easton to Centreville:

And on Saturday the 27th of Feb. about 12 o'clock, will offered at Public Vendue on the premises in Caroline county, adjoining the Lands of Mr. Thomas Hardecastle and Mr. James Brodey, and on the main road from Choptank Bridge to the Long Marsh, a Farm of about Three Hundred Acres of Land, well timbered with white oak; if sold on a Credit bonds with satisfactory security will be required, as well for the personal as real property, for all sums above five pounds, if under that sum, cash will be required.—The length of credit will be made known on the day of sale: should either of the above days be rainy the next fair day, Sundays excepted: it is thought needless to give any further descriptions of the above lands, as persons inclining to purchase will view it before they purchase. Possession will be given on the first day of January 1803.

All persons indebted to the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to produce them legally authenticated for settlement.

Thomas Banning is empowered to collect the debts.

HENRY BANNING,
Ex'r of J. E. Denny

January 30, 1802.

Public Vendue.

By virtue of a decree from the honorable High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the 23d of February next, at the mansion of the late major RICHARD CHURCH,

ALL the real estate of the said Richard Church, consisting of above twelve hundred and twenty acres of land, in one body, situate in Anne-Arundel county, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, and forms the mouth of Herring Bay, twenty miles from Annapolis, fifteen from Baltimore, and thirty-five from the city of Washington; this land is as rich and fertile as any on the Chesapeake, affords the most luxuriant pasturage, has a large proportion of meadow land, and the greatest abundance of fire wood and timber, for ship building the best timber on the Chesapeake may be had on this land; the situation is healthy, and as beautiful a prospect as any on the bay, a good harbor, and the waters lying around the land afford the greatest abundance of excellent fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. The improvements are valuable, consisting of a large two story brick dwelling-house, with four rooms and a commodious passage on each floor, with excellent cellars under the whole house, a large and elegant garden, laid off with falls, a good kitchen, and almost every other necessary out house. The very convenient situation of this land must be obvious to every person wishing to purchase, as the wood, timber, and the whole product of the land, can be removed from thence by water and that in a few hours, to the markets of Annapolis and Baltimore.

A more minute description of this valuable property is thought unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase can view the same, by applying to Doctor Richard Church, who resides thereon, or to Mr. Philemon L. Chew, who lives within a few miles of it. The terms of sale are that the purchaser or purchasers shall either pay down one sixth part of the purchase money on the day of sale, or give bond with security for the payment of the same on the chancellor's ratification, which will be in four weeks after the return of the sale is to him made by the trustee, for the residue a bond, or bonds, are to be given, with security, on interest, to be approved by the chancellor, payable in two equal annual payments; and on the receipt of the whole of the purchase money, the subscriber, by a good deed indented, will give, grant, bargain, sell, and confirm to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, their heirs, the land sold to them, and all the right, title, interest, and estate therein and thereto, of the said Richard Church, or his heirs, or any persons claiming by, from, or under them. It is further ordered by the chancellor, that the creditors of the said deceased, who have not yet exhibited their claims, shall file the same in the court of chancery, with the vouchers thereof, before the first day of June next.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Trustee.

January 15, 1802.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of Elizabeth Pickering, late of Talbot county, deceased, that the subscriber intends to strike a dividend among the representatives of the deceased, and the estate being sufficient to pay all her just debts, and that he will attend at Easton for that purpose on the 3d Wednesday in March next, where he earnestly requests them to appear, with their claims against the said deceased, legally authenticated. All persons who are inattentive to this notice, will be forever barred from any part of the said estate.

Those who are indebted to the subscriber for the sale of the above estate, or otherwise, are requested to discharge the same by the said third Wednesday in March, or such steps will certainly be taken as to compel payment.

JOHN ROBERTS

Administrator.

January 19, 1802.

BLANK

WARRANTS
For Sale at this Office



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

EASTON—(Maryland:) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

(VOL. XIIth.) TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1862. (No. 607.)

From the New-York Evening Post.

THE EXAMINATION.

In answer to the observations in the last number it may perhaps be said that the message meant nothing more than to condemn the recent multiplication of Federal courts, and to bring them back to their original organization: considering it as adequate to all the purposes of the constitution; to all the ends of justice and policy.

Towards forming a right judgment on this subject, it may be useful to those who are not familiar with the subject, to state briefly what was the former & what is the present establishment.

The former consisted of one supreme court with six judges, who, twice a year made the tour of the United States, distributed into three circuits, for the trial of causes arising in the respective districts of each circuit; and of sixteen district courts, each having a single judge. The present consists of one supreme court with the like number of judges, to be reduced on the first vacancy happening to five; of six circuit courts, having three district judges each, excepting one circuit which has only a single circuit judge; and of twenty-two District courts with a judge for each as before; In both plans the Supreme court is to hold two terms at the seat of government, and the circuit courts to be holden twice a year in each district. The material difference in the two plans, as it respects the organs by which they are executed, is reducible to the creation of twenty-three additional judges, sixteen for the six circuit courts, seven for the superadded district courts, and the addition of the necessary clerks, marshals, and subordinate officers of seven courts. This shews at a single view that the difference of expence as applied to the United States is of trifling consideration.

But here an enquiry naturally presents itself; why was the latter plan substituted to the former & more economical one? The solution is easy and satisfactory. The first was inadequate to its object, and incapable of being carried into execution. The extent of the United States is manifestly too large for the due attendance of the six judges in the circuit courts. The immense journeys they were obliged to perform, kept them from their families for several successive months in every year; this rendered the office a grievous burden, and had a strong tendency to banish or exclude men of the best talents and characters, from these important stations. It is known to have been no light inducement with one chief justice, whose health was delicate, to quit that office for another attended with less bodily fatigue; and it is well understood that other important members of the supreme court were prepared to resign their situations, if there had not been some alteration of the kind which has taken place. It was also no uncommon circumstance for temporary interruptions in the health of particular judges, of whom only one was attached to a circuit, to occasion a failure in the sessions of the courts; to the no small disappointment, vexation and loss of the suitor. At any rate the necessity of visiting, within a given time, the numerous parts of an extensive circuit, unavoidably rendered the sessions of each court so short, that

where suits were in any degree multiplied, or intricate, there was not time to get through with the business due deliberation. Besides all this, the incessant fatigues of the judges of the supreme court, & their long & frequent absence from home, prevented that continued attention to their studies, which even the most learned will confess to be necessary for those entrusted in the last resort, with questions frequently novel, always of magnitude, affecting not only the property of individuals but the rights of foreign nations, and the constitution of the country.

For these reasons it became necessary either to renounce the circuit courts, or to constitute them differently: the latter was preferred. The United States were divided into six circuits, with a proper number of judges to preside over each. No man of discernment will pretend that the number of circuits is too great. Surely three states forming an area of territory equal to that possessed by some of the first powers of Europe, must afford a quantity of business fully sufficient to employ three judges on a circuit, twice a year, and certainly not less than this will suffice for the dispatch of business, whether the number of causes be small or great. The inconsiderable addition made to the number of the district courts will hardly excite criticism, and does not, therefore, claim a particular discussion, nor will their necessity be generally questioned. They are almost continually occupied with revenue, and admiralty causes; besides the great employment collaterally given to the judges, in the execution of the bankrupt act, which probably must increase instead of being diminished.

Perhaps it may be contended, that the circuit courts ought to be abolished altogether, and the business for which they are designed, left to the state courts, with a right of appeal to the supreme court of the United States. Indeed, it is probable that this was the true origin of the intimation in the message. A disposition to magnify the importance of the particular states, in derogation from that of the United States, is a feature in that communication, not to be mistaken. But to such a scheme there are insuperable objections. The right of appeal is by no means equal to the right of applying, in the first instance, to a tribunal agreeable to the suitor. The desideratum is to have impartial justice, at a moderate expence, administered "promptly and without delay;" not to be obliged to seek it through the long and tedious and expensive process of an appeal. It is true, that in causes of sufficient magnitude, an appeal ought to be open; which includes the possibility of going through that process; but when the courts of original jurisdiction are so constituted as not only to deserve, but to inspire confidence, appeals, from the inevitable inconvenience attached to them, are exceptions to the general rule of redress; where the contrary is the situation, they become the general rule itself. Appeals then become multiplied to a pernicious extent; while the difficulties to which they are liable, operate in numerous instances as a preventive of justice, because they fall with most weight on the least wealthy suitor. It is to be remembered, that the cases in which the federal courts would be preferred, are those, where there would exist some distrust of the state

courts; and this distrust would be fruitless source of appeals. To say that there could be no good cause for this distrust, & that the danger of it is imaginary, is to be wiser than experience, & wiser than the constitution. The first officer of the government, when speaking in his official capacity, has no right to attempt to be thus wise. His duty enjoins him that he should respect the acquiescence in the spirit and ideas of that instrument under which he is appointed.

The detail would be invidious, perhaps injurious; else it would be easy to shew, that however great the confidence to which the tribunals in some of the states are entitled, there is just cause for suspicion as to those of others; and that in respect to a still greater number, it would be inexpedient to delegate to them the care of interests which are specially and properly confided to the government of the United States.

The plan of using the state courts as substitutes for the circuit courts of the Union, is objectionable in another view. The citizens of the United States have a right to expect from those who administer our government, an efficacious enjoyment of their privileges as suitors for which the constitution has provided. To turn them round, therefore, from the enjoyment of those privileges, in originating their causes to the eventual and dilatory resource of an appeal, is in a great degree to defeat the object contemplated. This is a consideration of much real weight, especially to the merchants in our commercial states.

In the investigation of our subject, it is not to be forgotten, that the right to employ the agency of the state courts for executing the laws of the Union, is liable to question, and has, in fact, been seriously questioned. This circumstance renders it the more indispensable, that the permanent organization of the federal judiciary should be adapted to the prompt and vigorous execution of those laws.

The right of congress to discontinue judges, once appointed, by the abrogation of the courts for which they were appointed, especially as it relates to their emoluments, offers matter for very nice discussion, but which shall now be but superficially touched.

On the one hand it is not easy to maintain, that congress cannot abolish courts, which having been once instituted, are found in practice to be inconvenient & unnecessary: On the other, if it may be done, so as to include the annihilation of existing judges, it is evident that the measure may be used to defeat the clause of the constitution which renders the duration & the emoluments of the judicial office co-extensive with the good behavior of the officer; an object essential to the independence of the judges, the security of the citizen, and the preservation of the government.

As a medium which may reconcile opposite ideas and obviate opposite inconveniences, it would, perhaps, be the best and safest practical construction to say, that tho' congress may abolish the courts, yet shall the actual judges retain their character and their emoluments, with the authorities of office, so far as they can be exercised elsewhere than in the courts. For this construction a precedent exists in the last arrangement of the judiciary. Though the number of the judges of the supreme court is reduced from six

to five, yet the actual reduction is wisely deferred to the happening of a vacancy. The expence of continuing the salaries of the existing incumbents, cannot prudently be put in competition with the advantage of guarding from invasion, one of the most precious provisions in the constitution. Nor ought it to be without its weight, that this modification will best comport with good faith on the part of government, towards those who had been invited to accept offices, not to be held by an uncertain tenure, but during good behavior.

Weighing maturely all the very important and very delicate considerations which appertain to the subject, would a wise or prudent statesman hazard the consequences of immediately unmaking at one session, courts and judges which had only been called into being at the one preceding? Delectable indeed must be the work of disorganization to a mind which can thus rashly advance in its prosecution! Infatuated must that people be who do not open their eyes to projects so intemperate—so mischievous! Who does not see what is the ultimate object? "Delenda est Chabaga"—ill-fated constitution, which Americans had fondly hoped would continue for ages, the guardian of public liberty, the source of national prosperity.

LUCIUS CRASSUS.

Latest Foreign News.

Captain Elwood of the fast-sailing Sloop Harmony, arrived at Philadelphia, in three days from Norfolk, has furnished with a paper of that city of the 9th inst. containing a variety of late European Extracts, received there by the British brig Peggy, in 45 days from Greenock. The following are the most prominent articles:

LONDON, December 12.

Yesterday a cabinet council was held at lord Hawkesbury's office, on the dispatches received on Thursday last from the marquis Cornwallis, at Amiens, most of the foreign ministers attended, so that it is probable the deliberation related to their respective courts. The Portuguese minister was present, and this day his excellency sets off for Amiens. It is supposed that the business of settling the boundaries of Guyenne is the object of his journey.

Private letters from Holland state that the declared intention of the grand consul to open the Scheldt, and restore Antwerp to its former dignity, had produced so great a sensation throughout the new Batavian republic, that it was expected a considerable French would receive orders to remain in the country some time longer.

The district staff appointments will cease on the 21st inst. Nineteen general officers and their staff, will then be reduced.

December 14.

Dispatches were received on Saturday from Amiens and Paris, at lord Hawkesbury's office. No particulars have transpired, except that at the former every thing appears to be going on in the most satisfactory manner.

In consequence of a demur on the part of our Custom-houses to suffer some French provision vessels to unload, the French government has also

refused admittance of British ships into their ports, and several have returned without landing their cargoes.

December 16.

The king of Prussia has written a congratulatory letter to the king of Etruria, on his entering on his government.

The arrival of the stadtholder has produced a very great effect on his partisans in Holland. They begin to entertain the greatest hopes, and they already believe that that prince will soon again be their governor.—Every thing is at a stand at Ratibon, and it is to Amiene that all look for the settlement of the great interests that remain to be arranged on the continent.

The legislative body at the Hague, assembles every day, except Sunday & Monday, and commences its sitting according to the ancient custom with prayers.

The corps of general Blucker continues quiet in its cantonments on the Ems, without taking possession of the bishopric of Munster.

The Batavian republic is making every effort with the chief consul to prevent the port of Antwerp from being made free.

MUTINY.

Considerations of delicacy, as well as of a public nature, for which we trust our readers will give credit, deterred us yesterday from laying before the public some very disagreeable information which we had received respecting the fleet at Botany Bay, the crews of which had manifested symptoms of a mutinous disposition. In now making this communication, we have inexpressible satisfaction in being able to add, that it has been entirely suppressed by the decisive measures and spirited exertions of the officers, particularly of rear admiral Campbell, on board of whose ship, the Temeraire, it broke out.

It seems, that on its being understood that four or five sail of the line were to be ordered for the West-Indies, the crews of the Temeraire and Formidable declared, that as the peace was made, they should sail only to England. They came on deck, and declared their intentions not to weigh anchor, if called upon. Apprehensions entertained that this spirit of insubordination would extend through the whole fleet.

This account was received on Sunday night; in consequence of which Mr. Addington set off very early on Monday morning for Brentwood, where earl St. Vincent has been for some days on account of his health, to consult with his lordship on the steps that should be immediately taken.—Mr. Nepean and sir T. Trowbridge met him there. A cabinet met yesterday on this very important occasion, which sat 3 hours, and was attended by all the members of administration; and at which we understand, the most vigorous and decisive measures were determined on. These have happily been rendered unnecessary, by the glorious and creditable efforts of admiral Campbell, captain Eyles, and the officers and marines of the Temeraire, who behaved in the most exemplary manner, obeying all the orders given with the greatest alacrity. The admiral himself seized several of the ringleaders; and when the account came away, perfect tranquility and subordination were by these timely marks of spirit and determination, restored on board the ship where this disgraceful disturbance first broke out. There was every reason to believe that the ships under orders would proceed to sea with obedient and repentant crews, of whose misconduct, we trust, that will be the last instance.

Rear admiral Totty sailed on Sunday from Portsmouth, in the Saturn, of 74 guns, for Martinico.

Seven sail of the line are ordered from the fleet at Cork, for the West-Indies. This makes an increase to the naval force at Jamaica of twelve ships of the line; a greater force than was ever there in the time of peace.

The general post office has given notice that the communication of post between this country and France will be re-opened by the packet boats from Dover and Calais on Friday next, the 18th inst. and mails will be every Tuesday and Friday as formerly—that measures are taken to accelerate the re-

establishment of packets between this country and Holland, by the way of Harwich and Helvoersluys—and that the communication between Harwich and Cuxhaven will be continued.

A circular letter has been sent by his royal highness the commander in chief to all commanding officers of cavalry and infantry throughout the kingdom, directing them to discharge all such men belonging to their corps as are above the age of 46, and all those laboring under ailments and infirmities.

Lord Elgin having sent from Constantinople to Athens several artists, who caused diligent search to be made in the temple of Pheusus, they were so fortunate as to find there almost all the bas reliefs which formerly ornamented the temple of Minerva. These ornaments, a great number of inscriptions, and all the urns capable of being transported, have been sent by the Porte to Britain.

The Russian Archbishop, Plato, who officiated at the coronation of the emperor Alexander, is 105 years of age, and a man of distinguished talents.—He has consecrated three sovereigns of Russia. His speech was remarkable for its firmness and good sense, and was circulated by the emperor with great profusion.

The lord mayor yesterday ordered the bread to be reduced to 11 1-2 the quartern loaf, which is half an affiz, to commence and take place tomorrow.

GLASGOW, Dec. 12.

Paris papers till the 5th inst. were received on Wednesday. They announce the departure of the marquis Cornwallis for Amiens on the 30th ult. It is rumoured that government has received advice of the Congress being already opened. The ratifications of the treaty of peace between America and France have been submitted to the Legislative body.—The consul expressly stipulated that France shall be exonerated from the indemnities demanded by the Americans for their captured merchantmen, and which amounts to about 3,300,000l.

The emperor of Germany insists on the maintenance of the three electoral electorates, notwithstanding the treaty of Luneville stated, that the indemnities to be given to the Hereditary princes, should be made by the secularizations. The king of Prussia maintains, that, after the hereditary princes, the grand duke of Tuscany & the prince of Orange, are indemnified by secularizing the ecclesiastical states, he has no objection to found or restore one or more of the electoral sees, should sufficient funds remain to support their dignity.

December 15.

Paris papers to the 7th inst. have been received since our last. The treaties of peace which France had entered into with different powers, and which had been submitted to the legislative body, have since been presented to the tribunes. The commission to which had been referred the treaty with the United States of America, in general, approved of the principles of it; but the reporter, after stating the various incidents under which that treaty had been concluded, stated, "The Americans thought, to profit by the these circumstances, to claim indemnities, which the general peace has since rendered null and inadmissible!" Andeaux, the reporter of the commission to which the civil code had been referred, treated it upon the whole, with a good deal of sarcasm; he particularly inveighed against the mode proposed of promulgating the laws. The commission considered the plan, in general, as obscure, incoherent, ill ordered and unworthy of being placed there. The report was ordered to be printed, and the consideration of it deferred till that had taken place.

December 17.

A proclamation of the 12th inst. has been issued by government, admitting for 6 months the importation, free of duty, of all kinds of grain and provisions; and prohibiting, for a like period, the exportation of any of these articles, under the severest penalties.

PARIS, November 22.

The general in chief Le Clerc arrived at Brest on the 21st November.—We learn by a telegraphic dispatch, that admiral Villaret-Joyeuse, was on

the 22d November, to give orders for bidding any intercourse with the land, and be in readiness to set sail.

(Official Journal.)

The opening of the sittings of the legislative body was announced this morning, and at noon by the firing of cannon. This day begins its third session. The counsellors of state, Reginier, Dumas and Berenger have assisted at the opening of the session.

On the 5th Frimaire, (16th November) citizen Roederer, counsellor of state, is to give a statement of the causes which had led to a misunderstanding between France and the United States; and to present the convention which has reconciled the two republics, that it may be published as a law of the republic.

December 4.

The National Institute having been formed during a period of war, the nomination of foreign associates was necessarily suspended. To this suspension peace has put an end.—In the general sitting of the 26th ult. which when all three classes of the institute were assembled, each of them presented three candidates, from which on the 15th January, the institute are to choose a first associate for each class.

The 3 candidates for the the class of mathematical and physical science, are Messrs. Banks (Sir Joseph) Maskelyne, and Herschell.

The candidates for the class of moral and political science, are Mr. Jefferson, president of the United States, major Rennell, and count Rumford.

The candidates for the class of literature and the fine arts, are Messrs. Hadyn, Sheridan and Klopstock.

Each class, before they presented their three candidates to the election of the united classes, was forced to make its election from a larger number of candidates presented to them by a committee composed of a number of each section.

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.

A letter from Paris, states that West-India produce continues very dull, and is likely so to continue for some months: that cotton is the article most likely to hold its price as considerable manufactures are & will be put in operation.

The port of Havre is open and is likely to furnish the best market for all American produce, as well as for East and West-India goods.

It is expected that the claims of American merchants, for captures in the West-Indies will be admitted in the tribunals of prizes in Paris, though, it is thought that nothing decisive will be done till the arrival of our minister, as the tribunals are certainly not well disposed to receive such claims, which circumstance has hitherto rendered it prudent to keep them back, lest pressing too much should injure the general business. It is remarked that whoever is employed in this business, should have a large latitude given them, and not rely entirely on the justice of the cause. The condemnation of Rudolph Frederick, and the Dublin Packet, the last vessels adjudged except the Alknomac, is a proof of this. The pretence, under which these condemnations were made, is groundless, and the judgment in contradiction to the treaty, and to the positive instructions of the minister of external relations.

This, it is justly observed, ought to be generally known to our merchants and be noticed by our government. It is lamented that our minister is not on the spot seriously to complain. Mr. Skepwich, it is said, will doubtless do what he is able, but it cannot be expected that he should have the influence of a minister.

The letter from Bordeaux states that the markets are there still very unsettled, and that no prices can be relied on.

No new regulations having been made since the peace, that port is not yet re-established in its former rights, of deposit, and no goods can be re-exported free of duties, unless in the same bottoms and without being landed. American vessels are still going to the French West-Indies, though they cannot make direct expeditions; and they will, for the present, be admitted coming from them—but all direct

trade with the colonies, under foreign flags, must cease when the navigation law of France shall be put in force, in all its parts. It is presumed, however, that this cannot take place, in a shorter space of time than from six to twelve months.

[G. U. S.]

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.

STATEMENT

Of the vessels now belonging to the navy of the United States, with their present state of equipment, and the service in which they are respectively employed.

FRIGATES.

United States, } of 44 guns.
Constitution, }
President, }
Chesapeake, }
Philadelphia, }

Constellation, } of 36 guns.
Congress, }
New-York, }

Boston, } of 32 guns.
Essex, }

Adams, } of 32 guns, but
John Adams, } smaller than the 2
General Green, } preceding vessels.

Schooner Enterprize, of 10 guns, retained as a tender.

The frigates President, Philadelphia, Essex and Boston are cruising in the Mediterranean, for the protection of our commerce against the Tripolitan corsairs. Two of these vessels are expected home, in virtue of orders given the 15th of December last. The terms of service for which the crews of these vessels entered, will expire on or about the 1st of June next.

The Chesapeake, the Constellation, and the schooner Enterprize, destined for the Mediterranean, are nearly in a state of complete preparation for sea. Every necessary order for officering, manning, provisioning, and otherwise equipping them, has been given; and it is presumed they will be ready to sail on or before the 20th of the ensuing month.

The frigates United States, Congress, New-York, John Adams and General Greene, are disarmed and laid up, in ordinary, in the Eastern Branch. They are officered and manned agreeably to the quota prescribed by the act, entitled, "An act providing for a naval peace establishment." These vessels are in such a state, that they might all be prepared for service on or before the 1st of March next.

The George Washington sailed from Philadelphia in August last, with tributary stores for Algiers. On her return to the United States, it is intended to sell her.

R. T. SMITH.

Secretary of the navy.

Navy department,
29th Jan. 1802.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers of Dorchester county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot county, letters of Administration de bonis non on the Personal Estate of Christopher Birchhead, late of the said county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the first week of August next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 16th day of February, 1802.

ROBERT SULIFANE,

CLEMT. SULIFANE,

Admrs De bonis non of
Christopher Birchhead.

New-Market.

A COACHEE & HORSES FOR SALE,

THE Coach, is two years old, the Horses six and seven.—They may be seen, & particulars made known by applying to Doctor Thomas Willson, near Queen's Town.
Sept. 1, 1801.

FOR SALE,

FOR WANT OF EMPLOY,

A Stout, Healthy Negro Woman and three Children—She has been accustomed to House and Field Work. For particulars enquire at this Office.
Jan. 19, 1802.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,
TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 23.

Married, on Monday the 15th inst. Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, of Talbot county, to Miss REBECCA LAMB, of Kent county.

Extra of letter from a respectable commercial house in London to another in New-York, dated Dec. 4, 1801.

A bill is now in its progress through Parliament, to permit the importation of provisions into this country, duty free, until the first of January, 1803. This bill will receive the King's assent in a day or two. Our crop has certainly been abundant; but the old stock being small, we are of opinion considerable supplies will be wanted from abroad. Spain and Portugal are also in want. France may be able to feed herself, but has nothing to spare. The same may be said of Belgium. Holland is more short than usual. Supplies will be received from the Baltic and the Elbe, but short of last year. Upon the whole, we think there is a fair opening in Europe for the surplus grain of America the ensuing year, and at prices that will pay the planters well, that is to say, Wheat, in our opinion, will not be under 56s. to 60s. per qr. Fine Flour 40s. per bbl. Rice 20s. per cwt. Cotton 18d. to 2s. Sea Island 2s. 6d. if clean; Tobacco and West-India produce at peace prices.

Every generation grows wiser, is an old saying.

If this adage applies to governments as well as individuals, methinks we must be making rapid strides towards perfection. In '87 we made a constitution which allowed the senate and representatives the ruinous liberty of discussing any measure for the public good, whether proposed by the president or not. On the 13th December '99, the French made a new constitution, wherein are the two following articles: "Chap. 3, of the legislative power.—"Art. 25. No new law shall be promulgated, unless the plan shall have been proposed by the government, communicated to the tribunate, and decreed by the legislative body." "34. The legislative body enacts the laws by determining by secret scrutiny, and without any discussion on the part of its members, upon the plans of the law debated before it, by the orators of the tribunate and the government." But how far better is the plan we are about adopting than even the above. The executive need send no orator, the tribunate or senate need send no speaker. All that seems now necessary is, for the clerk of either house to read a clause from the message of the secretary, and the measure can be determined by secret scrutiny, without any discussion on the part of its members. O! the blessed age of reformation and liberty! How would Montesquieu, Hamden and Sydney exult to behold it!

Fed. Gaz.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
President of the United States of America:
To all whom these presents shall come,
Greeting:

Don Valentine de Foranda, having produced to me his commission as consul-general of the Spanish Nation within the United States of America, I do hereby recognize him as such and do declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions and powers and privileges, as are allowed to consuls of the said nation by the treaty subsisting between the United States and his Catholic Majesty.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and two, and of the independence of the United States of America the twenty-sixth.

TH. JEFFERSON.

By the President,
James Madison,
Secretary of State.

Extra of a letter from William Kirkpatrick, Esq. dated Malaga, 27th November, to the secretary of state. "Commodore Dale, called in here on the 4th inst. in the frigate, Presi-

dent, accompanied by the Philadelphia and Essex. The commodore proceeded on the 9th inst. for Mahon, to inquire into the truth of some corsairs; said to have been fitted out at that island, for the purpose of capturing American and Swedish vessels, as mentioned in the enclosed copy of a letter from our minister at Madrid. This information I now learn by a letter from Robert Montgomery, Esq. consul at Alicant, dated 12th inst. to be false. He says "the report of Tripoline cruizers having been fitted out at Mahon is false, and contradicted by the arrival of a Swedish frigate from that port, a few days ago." The Philadelphia proceeds up the Mediterranean with a convoy of American and Swedish vessels, and the Essex is now cruising in the Gut, watching the motions of the two Tripoline cruizers, laid up at Gibraltar.

"Advices from every quarter afford me room to think, that none of our vessels have yet fallen into the hands of the Tripolines, which is a flattering circumstance, considering the great number that have ventured up & down the Mediterranean, without any protection whatever. A Swedish frigate is daily expected from Alicant with a convoy bound out of the Straits, and it is said three more are on their way from Sweden."

A MOST DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND MURDER.

A country waggon, in which there were two men from Chester county, on their way home from market, was stopped early on Monday night, between the Centre-square Engine-house and the middle ferry, by three foot-pads, armed with pistols, dressed in dark blue round about jackets or spencers. When the waggon stopped, they told the countrymen that they must instantly deliver their money, or they would blow their brains out. While they were receiving from the person who sat in the back part of the waggon the little money which he had about him, (amounting to four shillings) the one who held the reins, and sat on the front seat, expostulated with them, and solicited them to desist, as they were but poor men. One of the robbers ordered him, on pain of death, to cease speaking, and, horrid to relate, these words were scarcely uttered before one of his bloody companions fired—the ball, it is said, penetrated his heart—he fell forward between the horses, and instantly expired! On which the villains fled. We regret that we have it not in our power to give an accurate description of the persons and dresses of those atrocious murderers.

The deceased was a man of good character, and has left a wife and three children to deplore their loss.

In the legislature of New-York, a bill has been brought in against dealing.

[Phil. pap. Feb. 10.

By Last Night's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA Feb. 17

We understand, that the British Fairy sloop of war, was wrecked in the Chesapeake, on Thursday last—Of 120, only five of the crew were saved.

[We are indebted to the kindness of a friend, whose favors we have had several opportunities of acknowledging for the following valuable extract of a letter from Paris.]

Letter from Paris, 7th December, 1801 via N. York,

In my last I mentioned Mr. Livingston's arrival at L'Orient. At present he is here, where his business will be less difficult than I supposed—Our claims for depredations, I then considered as a matter of the first consequence to be adjusted: these I now find are expressly done away by the treaty, which we were entirely ignorant of until it was submitted to the legislature here for approbation.

I wish much to know the sentiments of the American people upon that part of the treaty & for which we have received—NOTHING—What advantages a commercial treaty may give us, remains to be known—I expect few or none.

We find American vessels cannot be sold here, because they cannot be made free French bottoms—look at

the difference in the duties on goods imported in French or American vessels, on tobacco it is 10 per cent—which is a prohibition.

[Bronson's Gazette.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his Friends and the Public in general for the encouragement he has received since he has opened Public House in Easton, and informs them, that he has removed to the corner House near the court house, formerly occupied by Mrs. Troth, and lastly by Mr. James Roper, where he has supplied himself with a set of trusty servants, and purposes keeping a good Stock of the Best of Liquors, and is determined that nothing shall be wanting for the accommodation of gentlemen. From these advantages, and his attention to serve, he hopes to merit a continuance of public favor.

SOLOMON LOWE.

February 16, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE Orphans Court of Talbot county, finding that the days heretofore set apart by them, for the purpose of passing Accounts against deceased persons, are not sufficient, will sit on Friday the 29th inst. for that purpose, and thereafter on the third Monday in every month.

JAMES PRICE, Reg.

of Wille for Talbot County.

Jan. 26, 1802.

Notice.

ALL the Books of the late Arthur Bryan & every Paper that relates to the Administration on his Estate, are in the hands of William Richmond, to whom all payments must be made, and claims rendered.

William Richmond, } Adrs.
William Bryan. }

W. & Son, Jan. 16, 1802.

IN CHANCERY.

January 16, 1802.

ORDERED, that the sale made by John Duhamell, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of James Johnson, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, stated in his report shall be confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the twenty fifth day of March next provided a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Easton newspapers before the twenty-fourth day of February next.

The report states that two tracts of Land called Marlins Beginning and Smith's Field, containing 143 1-8 acres, were sold to Samuel Rochester at £. 5 0 1 per acre, and a tract of land called Compulsion was sold to James Rochester at £. 4 2 4 per acre.

True Copy.

Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice.

THIS is to give Notice, that George Roberts of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of John Roberts, Esq. late of Talbot county, deceased; All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the sixteenth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of February, 1802.

JAMES PRICE, Attorney

in fact for George Roberts,
Administrator of
John Roberts, deceased.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from Easton, a Negro man, named JACK, belonging to Edward Noel Cox. Jack is a dark mulatto, very tall and considerably knock-kneed. He has generally a very surly look, but when he pleases, he can assume an air of good nature. Any person who will apprehend and bring him to me, or secure him so that I may get him shall be paid the above reward.

JAMES KEMP.
Oakley Haven, Jan. 22, 1802.

IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, February 8, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, passed at the last session of the general assembly of this state, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegrapher, at Baltimore; the Museum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Easton; Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, and in the Washington Spy.

By order,

NINIAN PINCKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every free white male citizen of this state, and no other, above twenty one years of age, having resided twelve months in the county, next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this state above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a residence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote by ballot in the election of such county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general assembly, electors of the senate, and sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

IN CHANCERY.

January 16, 1802

ORDERED, that the sale made by William Stenson, trustee for the sale of the real Estate of Maurice Ellers, as stated in his report, shall be absolutely ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 25th day of March next: provided a copy of this order be inserted in Cowan's Newspaper, before the 24th day of February next. The report states, that fifty acres of land sold for the sum of two hundred and two pounds ten shillings current money.

Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans Court of Talbot county at February term, 1802,

WILL be exposed to Public Sale at the late Dwelling Plantation of John Roberts, Esq. deceased, on Wednesday the 10th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, part of the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of valuable Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture; a quantity of Hay, and many other articles. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above three pounds, but before the removal of the property the purchaser must give a bond, bill or note with good security, for insuring a punctual payment of the money.

JAMES PRICE, Attorney

in fact for George Roberts,
Administrator of
John Roberts, deceased.

February 16, 1802.

BLANKS

Of all kinds Printed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.

Public Vendue.

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, appointing the subscriber Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Isaac Perkins, late of Kent county, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 8th of March next, at Benjamin Hatchison's Tavern in Chester-Town, all that valuable Property lying in Kent county on Still Pond Creek, called Cannell's Point, containing Nineteen Acres of Land, whereon is erected an elegant Two Story Brick House with three rooms and passage on each floor, and a stone Cellar under the whole, also a large granary situated on said creek convenient for loading and unloading shallops at the door, with a good smoke house, &c. on the said premises there is a sufficient quantity of wood and timber; The situation of this place so advantageous to Trade, & surrounded by a rich country, ought to make it an object of great worth to mercantile gentlemen.

Also, a part of a Tract of Land commonly called Muddy Branch, containing about One Hundred and Eighty-Two Acres of Land, lying near I. U. Church and the Quaker Meeting House, in the county aforesaid.— This Land is very fertile, and has a large proportion of timber.

Also, a Tract of Land commonly called Hackett's Farm, lying in the county aforesaid, within three miles of Chester-Town, containing One Hundred and Eighty-One Acres of Land, this land is rich and fertile, has on it a sufficiency of wood, a Dwelling House, Kitchen, Corn House, and Stable.

Also, Two Tracts of Land lying near Perkins's Mills, in the county aforesaid, containing Two Hundred and Six Acres of Land.

Also, about two Acres of Wood Land adjoining Jesse Comegy's land and Perkins's mill pond, in the county aforesaid.

Also, Two College Lots, No. 15 and 16, and an uninclosed Lot in Chester-Town. A further description of any of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed, that any person inclined to purchase will previously view the premises. The whole will be sold together or separately as may suit the purchasers. A credit of fifteen months will be given, on the purchasers giving bond on interest with approved security. The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

JOHN BLACK, Trustee.

Kent County, State of Maryland,
January 29, 1802.

By a late order of the Chancellor of Maryland, it is Decreed that the terms of sale of the Real Estate of Isaac Perkins, late of Kent county, deceased, (heretofore advertised to be sold on the 8th of March next, on a credit of fifteen months) is, that the purchaser, or purchasers give bond on interest with approved security for paying one third of the Purchase money with interest within one year, another third with interest within two years, and the residue with interest within three years from the day of sale.

JOHN BLACK, Trustee.

Kent County, Maryland,
February 10, 1802.

The subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Thomas Harrison, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons who may have any claims against the deceased, are requested to bring them in and receive payment: and all persons indebted to the estate by bond, bill, note or account are requested to make speedy payment.

The business will be carried on as usual by the subscriber at the same place, who expects a General Affirmation from London early in the Spring.

SAMUEL HARRISON.

Bayside, 6th February, 1802.

WANTED,

A BOY, of about 13 or 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS. Apply at this Office.
Sept. 1, 1801.

FOR SALE

At the Herald Office,
THE CUSTOMARY
PATENT MEDICINES.

IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, January 30, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Resolution of the last session of assembly, respecting the debtors of the state, be published in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegraph, at Baltimore; the Museum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Easton; in Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town; and in Grievess's paper, at Hagar's-town, there times in each week, for the space of three weeks successively, for information; and all delinquent debtors are notified, that unless they make satisfactory payments to the treasurer of the western or eastern shore, (as the case may be) on or before the tenth day of March next, suits will be commenced against them indiscriminately.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

RESOLVED, That the governor be and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to direct suits to be commenced against such of the debtors to the state as he may think proper, and appoint an attorney or attorneys to any particular suit or suits so directed to be brought; provided, that all debts due to the state shall be paid to the treasurer of the western or eastern shore, and to no other person or persons whatsoever.

Notice.

THIS is to give Notice, that the subscribers, Henry Colston, of Talbot county, in the state of Maryland, and Elizabeth Colston, of Dorchester county aforesaid, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county aforesaid, in the state aforesaid, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Jeremiah Colston, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, or one of them, on or before the second Monday in August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 8th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1802.

The subscribers will attend at their dwelling houses, and at Easton in Talbot county, for the purpose of receiving the above claims.

HENRY COLSTON, Adm'r.
ELIZABETH COLSTON, Adm'x.

TRACTS and Lots of Land in Somerset County, the amount of Taxes respectively due, and the persons respectively chargeable with the same, for which no personal property can be found in said county to discharge them.

Persons Names.	Taxes due
William Adams' Heirs pt. Waley chance, pt. Cramburn, pt. Trouble, pt. Windsor, Mill Lot, North forland, Marsh, Lot, Lot No. 16,	L. 5 19 3
Isaiah Dorman, Dorman's Discovery, Dorman's Conclusion	
Tubman Woolford, Thornton, Jessemine, Hackle, Thomas' beginning	2 4 6
Thomas Pollitts Heirs, Addition to Hugiard	
Joseph Gotro Lot, James Polk's Heirs, Name not known, 405 acres	3 4 6 3 0 4 9 4

Notice is hereby given, that unless the County Tax, proportion of advertising and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid shall be paid to George Handy, Esq. Collector of Somerset county on or before the first Tuesday in June next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset County.
SAMUEL SMITH Clerk.
January 6, 1802.

Public Vendue.

LANDS FOR SALE

By virtue of a Decree and Order of the Chancellor passed on the 5th of January last, I shall expose at Public Auction upon the premises on the 9th day of March next, if fair, and if not on the day after, all the Estate, Right and Title of Robins Chamberlaine, an Insolvent Debtor of Talbot County, in and to all that valuable Farm or Seat of Land lately occupied by John Jones, adjoining the town of Easton, composed of several parts or parcels of Tracts of Land, and containing by estimation 300 acres and upwards. The situation of this Property is so well known, and its superior advantages to almost any estate of land on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, resulting from its vicinity to the town of Easton, binding therewith near 100 perches—its command of a fine landing on navigable water near the head of Fredhaven creek, independent of its acknowledged fertility of soil, cannot fail to excite emulation and enterprise among those who wish to acquire Real Property which will furnish abundant security to principal and afford the fairest prospect of profitable interest. The more effectually to gratify the general expectation of purchase and to place so valuable an object within the reach of men of more moderate circumstances, about one third of the Farm next adjoining the town will be divided and sold in lots of from two to ten acres and upwards; each of which will be sold subject to a right of access & outlet. The residue will be disposed of in the whole or in lots of 50 or 100 acres each. The purchaser to give bond with security to the Trustee for paying one half the purchase money in nine months and the residue in fifteen months from the time of sale.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.

February 9, 1802.

N. B. A Plat containing an accurate location of the land, and of the lots as divided for sale will be prepared and exhibited to view on the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and to continue until the whole is sold.

Public Vendue.

Real and Personal Property for Sale at Vendue.

TO be sold agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of James Earle Denny, late of Talbot county, deceased, at his late dwelling, on Saturday the 13th of February, at 11 o'clock, on a credit or for cash, the personal estate of the deceased, consisting of valuable House and Kitchen Furniture, also Horses and Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Plantation Utensils, two Riding Carriages, a Waggon, and many other valuable articles.

And on Tuesday the 23d between the hours of one and three o'clock, will be offered for sale at Easton, if not sold before at private sale, One Hundred and Forty-one Acres of Land, lying in Talbot county between the main road and Potts's Mill Branch, and adjoining the plantation called the "Fork," and on the road from Easton to Centreville.

And on Saturday the 27th of Feb. about 12 o'clock, will offered at Public Vendue on the premises in Caroline county, adjoining the Lands of Mr. Thomas Hardcastle and Mr. James Brodey, and on the main road from Choptank Bridge to the Long Marsh, a Farm of about Three Hundred Acres of Land, well timbered with white oak; if sold on a Credit bonds with satisfactory security will be required, as well for the personal as real property, for all sums above five pounds, if under that sum, cash will be required.— The length of credit will be made known on the day of sale: should either of the above days be rainy the next fair day, Sundays excepted: it is thought needless to give any further descriptions of the above lands, as persons inclining to purchase will view it before they purchase. Possession will be given on the first day of January 1803.

All persons indebted to the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to produce them legally authenticated for settlement.

Thomas Banning is empowered to collect the debts.

HENRY BANNING,
Exe'r of J. E. Denny.
January 30, 1802.

Public Vendue.

By virtue of a decree from the honorable the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the 23d of February next, at the mansion of the late major RICHARD CHEW,

ALL the real estate of the said Richard and Chew, consisting of above twelve hundred and twenty acres of land, in one body, situate in Anne-Arundel county, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, and forms the mouth of Herring Bay, twenty miles from Annapolis, fifteen from Baltimore, and thirty-five from the city of Washington; this land is as rich and fertile as any on the Chesapeake, affords the most luxuriant pasturage, has a large proportion of meadow land, and the greatest abundance of fire wood and timber, & for ship building the best timber on the Chesapeake may be had on this land; the situation is healthy, and as beautiful a prospect as any on the bay, a good harbor, and the waters lying around the land afford the greatest abundance of excellent fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. The improvements are valuable, consisting of a large two story brick dwelling-house, with four rooms and a commodious passage on each floor, with excellent cellars under the whole house, a large and elegant garden, laid off with falls, a good kitchen, and almost every other necessary out house. The very convenient situation of this land must be obvious to every person wishing to purchase, as the wood, timber, and the whole product of the land, can be removed from thence by water and that in a few hours, to the markets of Annapolis and Baltimore.

A more minute description of this valuable property is thought unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase can view the same, by applying to Doctor Richard Chew, who resides thereon, or to Mr. Philemon L. Chew, who lives within a few miles of it. The terms of sale are that the purchaser or purchasers shall either pay down one sixth part of the purchase money on the day of sale, or give bond with security for the payment of the same on the chancellor's ratification, which will be in four weeks after the return of the sale is to him made by the trustee, for the residue a bond, or bonds, are to be given, with security, on interest, to be approved by the chancellor, payable in two equal annual payments; and on the receipt of the whole of the purchase money, the subscriber, by a good deed indented, will give, grant, bargain, sell, and confirm to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, their heirs, the land sold to them, and all the right, title, interest, and estate therein and thereto, of the said Richard Chew, or his heirs, or any persons claiming by, from, or under them. It is further ordered by the chancellor, that the creditors of the said deceased, who have not yet exhibited their claims, shall file the same in the court of chancery, with the vouchers thereof, before the first day of June next.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Trustee.
January 15, 1802.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of Elizabeth Pickering, late of Talbot county, deceased, that the subscriber intends to strike a dividend among the representatives of the deceased, and the estate being sufficient to pay all her just debts, and that he will attend at Easton for that purpose on the 3d Wednesday in March next, where he earnestly requests them to appear, with their claims against the said deceased, legally authenticated. All persons who are inattentive to this notice, will be forever barred from any part of the said estate.

Those who are indebted to the subscriber for the sale of the above estate, or otherwise, are requested to discharge the same by the said third Wednesday in March, or such steps will certainly be taken as to compel payment.

JOHN ROBERTS

Administrator

January 19, 1802.

BLANK

WARRANTS
For Sale at this Office